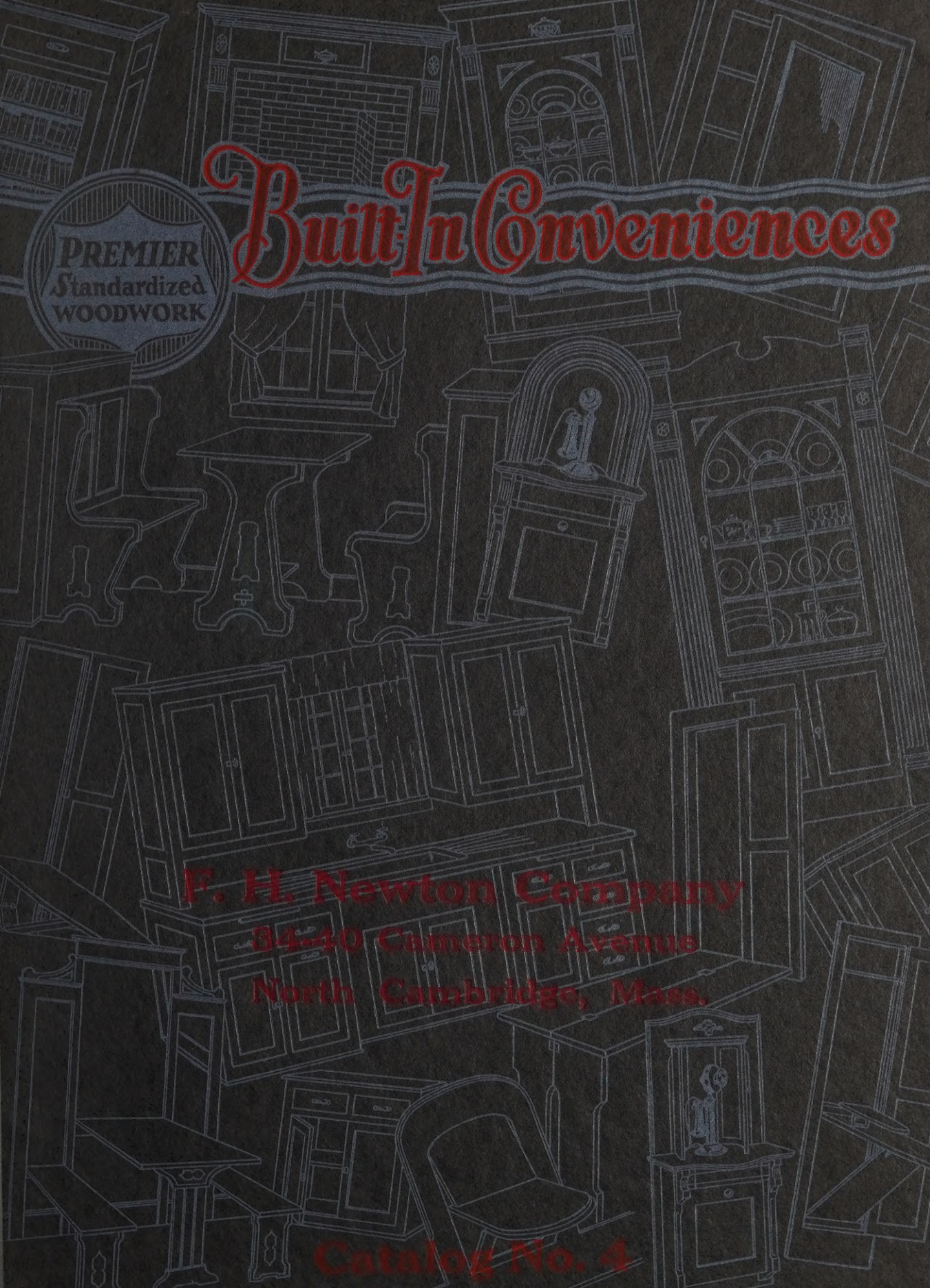
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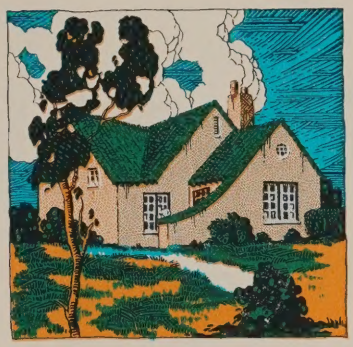
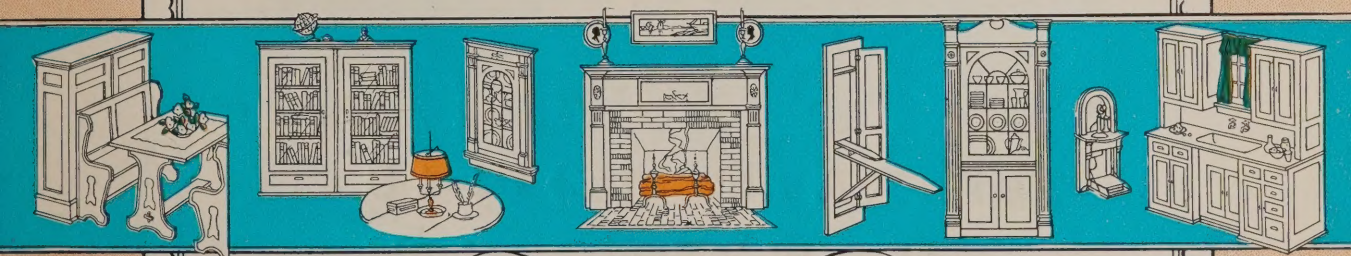
Catalog No. 4



PREMIER BUILT-IN CONVENIENCES

To RELIEVE the drudgery of housework, to make homes more attractive and liveable is our object in presenting this newly improved line of built-in cabinets. Through modern, scientific manufacturing methods greater convenience has been added and the cost of production lowered so that now every home can afford some of these happy conveniences. We hope you will enjoy them in your home.



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PREMIER Standardized WOODWORK

Catalog No. 4

Address—PREMIER STANDARDIZED WOODWORK—*Manufacturers*
EL PASO, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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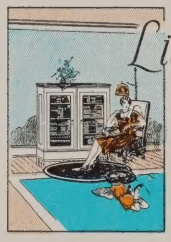

Living Room

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Wall Case	6

The convenience of the telephone cabinet parallels the convenience of the phone itself.

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A corner china cabinet uses space otherwise wasted, and beautifies the whole room.

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Few bathrooms have adequate cupboards—you need a cabinet for cleansing powders, brushes, disinfectants, hot water bottle, etc.

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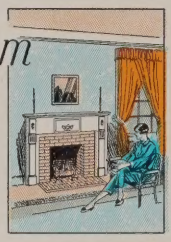
Delicate lingerie and last minute pressing demand an ironing board in the bedroom—can be attached to the inside of closet door.



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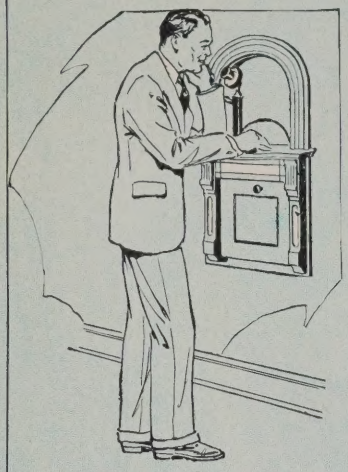
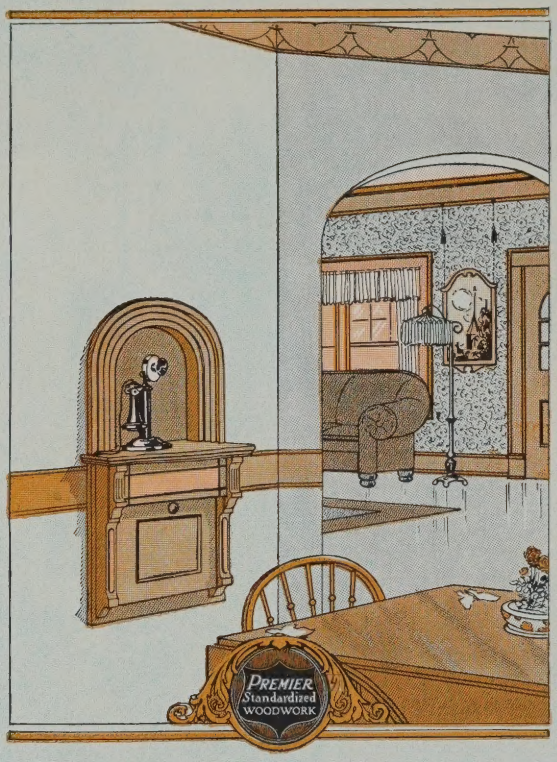
Modern Built-in Conveniences for Every Room in the Home

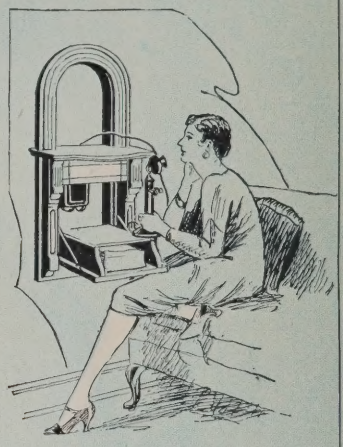
This telephone cabinet is made in Birch and in White Pine

TELEPHONE CABINETS



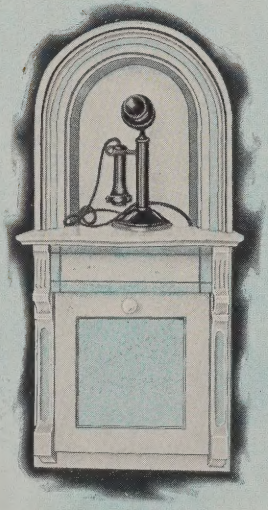
Now you can have a definite place for the phone and its accessories. Wires, bell box and phone book are hidden but easily accessible in the lower compartment.



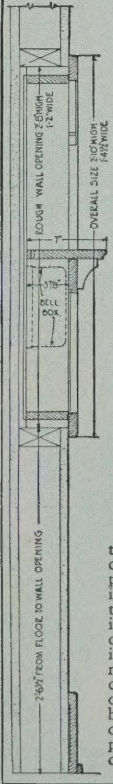


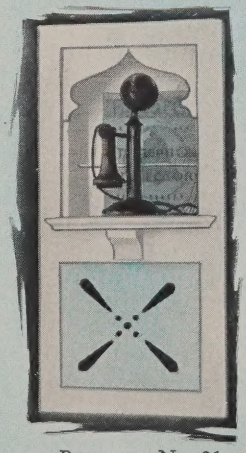
You can always find the phone book if you have a regular place in which to keep it. The hinged drawer also makes a convenient table for the phone. Concealed opening releases sound of bell.

No. 21—A small and compact cabinet which hides the bell box and wires—also has a handy place for the phone book behind rod in back of the phone.



No. 23—The circle top makes an attractive background for the phone. Bell is heard through hidden openings. The arrangement and the design are patented.



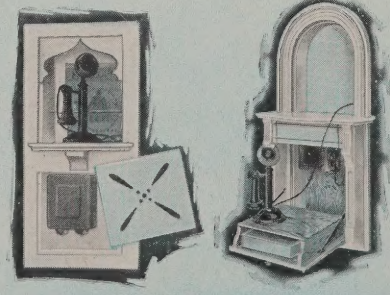


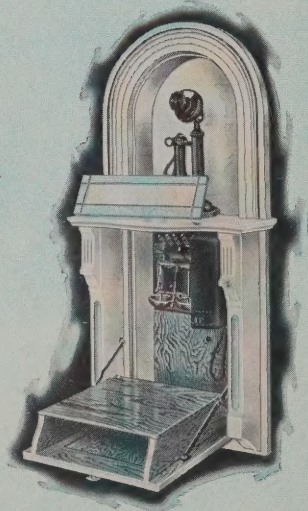
PREMIER NO 21

This cabinet is designed for communities that have only a small phone book This book can be kept behind the rod in back of the phone. Cabinet fits between the studding—installed like a medicine cabinet as shown at the left. Dimensions shown on detail drawing. No hardware required. Sound of the bell can be heard through the perforated design in the slip panel. This panel is easily removed giving access to the bell box which can be opened inside the cabinet. Made of clear white pine with 3-ply veneer panel and back. Packed in a carton, set up with the exception of main shelf which is easily put in place as jambs are dadoed at exact location of shelf. Weight 18 lbs.

Circle Top Design

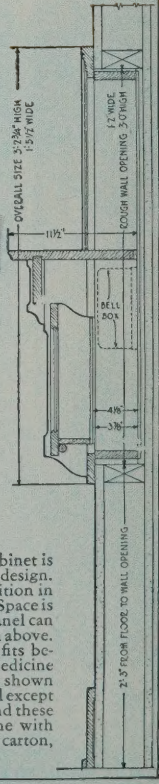
TELEPHONE cabinets have been approved by the various companies of the Bell System as a convenience to the telephone subscribers and a protection for the instrument.



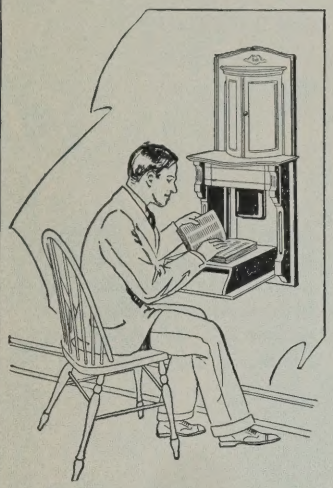


PREMIER No. 23

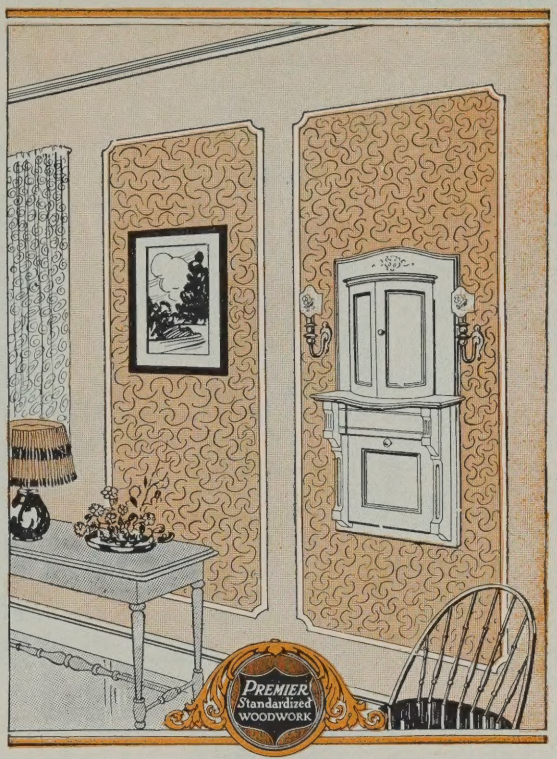
The patented arrangement of this cabinet is available in either the circle or square top design. The bell box is placed in a vertical position in the cabinet behind the hinged drawer. Space is allowed for a bell box 4⅛" deep. Slip panel can be removed and placed on shelf as shown above. This gives access to bell box. Cabinet fits between the studding—installed like a medicine cabinet as shown at right. Dimensions shown on detail drawing. No hardware required except metal fall supports for hinged drawer and these are furnished. Made of clear white pine with 3-ply veneer panel and back. Packed in a carton, Set up complete Wt. 20 lbs

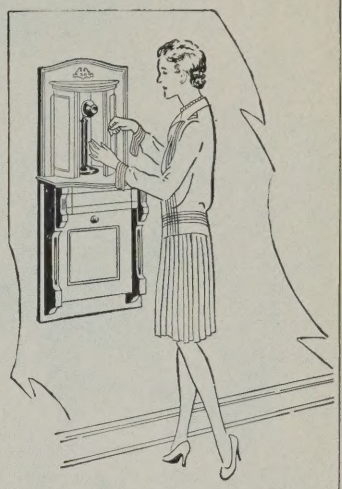


TELEPHONE CABINETS



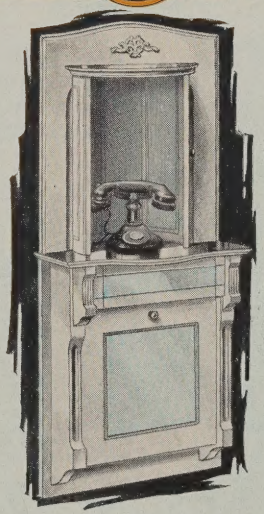
The hinged drawer can be used as a table for the phone book when looking up numbers or for the phone if you want to talk while sitting.



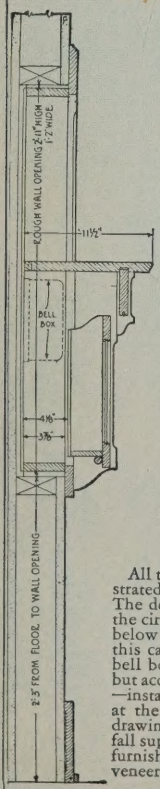


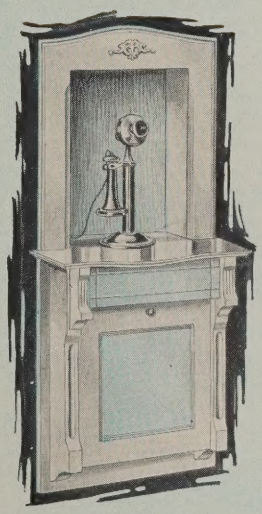
A slight touch on the knob opens both of the revolving doors revealing the telephone on the main shelf at a convenient height to talk while standing.

No. 24—A square top design with the convenient hinged drawer that can be used to store the phone book, also as a table if you want to sit while talking.



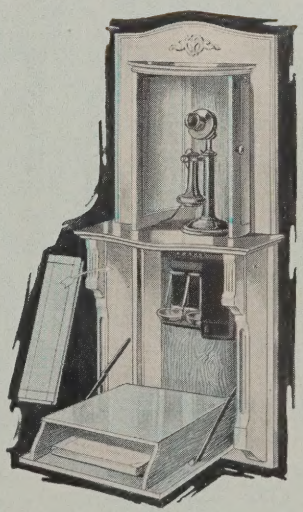
No. 25—Can be furnished in Birch or White Pine—Patented double-action revolving doors to hide phone—also has the convenience of the hinged drawer.

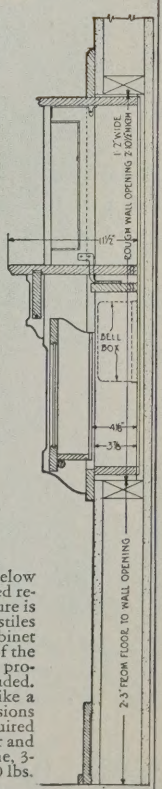




The Hidden Telephone

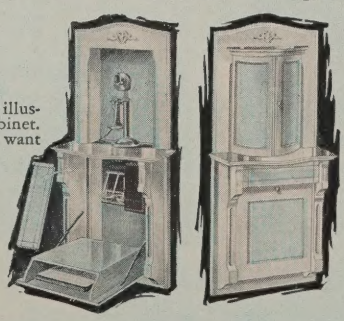
THIS cabinet fulfills the requirements of the most exacting interior decorators because it hides completely the phone and all its accessories. Bell heard through hidden opening.





PREMIER No. 24

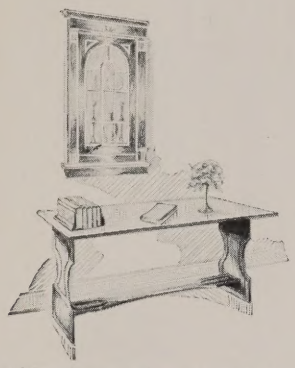
All the conveniences of the circle top cabinet illustrated on previous page are contained in this cabinet. The design of the top is for those who do not want the circle top. The arrangement of the parts below the main shelf is exactly the same in this cabinet as in the No. 23 and No. 25—bell box, wires and phone book all hidden but accessible. Made to fit between studding—installed like a medicine cabinet as shown at the left. Dimensions shown on detail drawing. No hardware required except metal fall supports for hinged drawer and these are furnished. Made of clear white pine, 3-ply veneer panels. Set up complete. Wt. 20 lbs.



PREMIER No. 25

In addition to the patented arrangement below the main shelf this cabinet also has patented revolving doors. The hardware for this feature is included. The curved doors have white pine stiles and rails and panels of 3-ply veneer. This cabinet is the same as the No. 24 with the addition of the doors. The hinged drawer for phone book, provision for bell box and wires are all included. Made to fit between studding—installed like a medicine cabinet as shown at right. Dimensions shown on detail drawing. No hardware required except metal fall supports for hinged drawer and these are furnished. Made of clear white pine, 3-ply veneer panels. Set up complete. Wt. 30 lbs.

COLONIAL WALL CASE [*No. 26*]

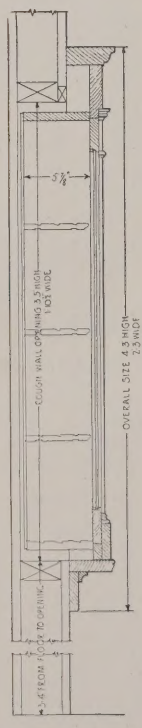


This wall case need not necessarily be installed in a dining room as it is appropriate in the library or hall when used for protecting antiques and other valuable objects.

Something new and different in china cabinet design—fits into the wall and does not extend to the floor. An ornamental cabinet for advantageous display.

Either in a dining room or library this china case makes a convenient and very attractive cabinet for wine glasses, coffee sets and special silverware.

A FEW pieces of your hand painted china, old pottery or rare cut glass will be attractively displayed and well protected in this cabinet which is an entirely new feature in china closet construction as it can be set into any wall (like a medicine cabinet). It requires only the depth of a 2x4 stud wall and projects only a little beyond the wall face, neither does it extend to the floor.



Colonial Wall Case

Premier No. 26

SPECIFICATIONS

Rough Wall Opening—1'10½" wide, 3' 5" high.
Overall Size—2'3" wide, 4' 3" high.
Depth (inside of cabinet)—5⅞".
Door—1'8" wide, 3'2" high. No hardware furnished. Glass set in hard metal bars secured in place with wood stops.
Shelves—The bottom and three adjustable shelves (with moulded front edges) have three longitudinal grooves to prevent pieces from slipping when leaned against back. Shelves supported by nickel plated holders. Holes in jambs for adjustment every 2¼".
Back—3-ply laminated fir panel.
Packing—One cabinet to the carton. All face members and exposed parts substantially protected. No danger of glass breakage. *Weight*—51 lbs.

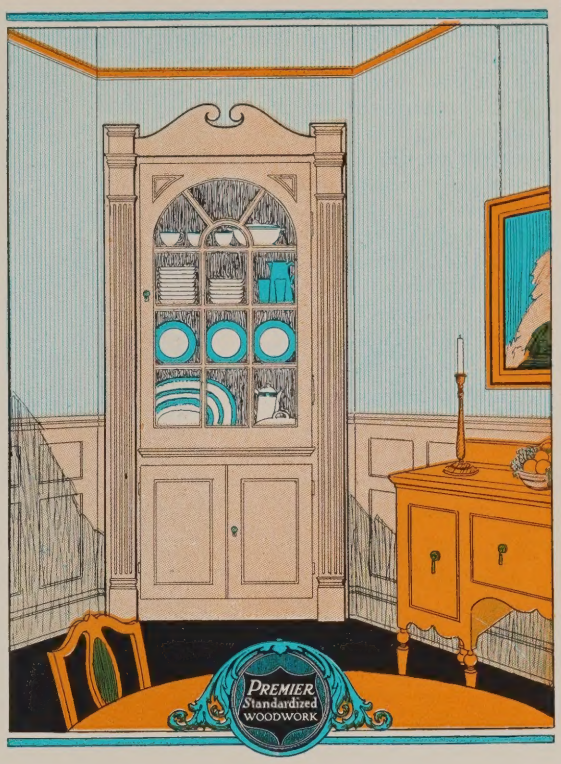
Installation

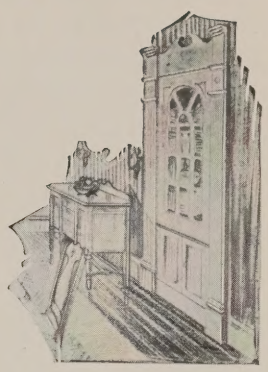
The lower edge of the rough wall opening should be 3'4" from the floor. The cabinet is set up complete at the factory with the exception of the top cap member, the stool, moulding and apron immediately under the stool. The cap member is a solid piece returned to a net length at each end so that the only work in attaching this member is simply to nail it in place, no cutting or fitting required. The apron is cut net length and the cove mould is provided long enough to permit mitering around apron when the cabinet is installed. The cap mould and cove mould are packed inside of the cabinet and are purposely detached from the cabinet in order to eliminate difficulties in crating the cabinet as a whole. Installation instructions packed in each cabinet.

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

COLONIAL CHINA CLOSET [*No. 27*]

The old Colonial atmosphere is reflected in this lovely china closet of architectural merit. Can be installed in old homes as well as in new ones.





Occasionally this cabinet is set in a straight wall instead of a corner. If a rough wall opening 14" deep can be allowed this is practical and it makes a very good looking installation.

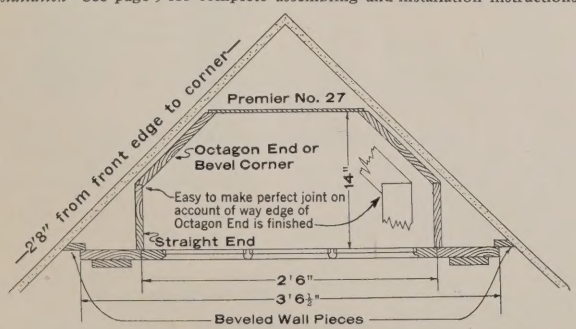
Colonial China Closet

Premier No. 27

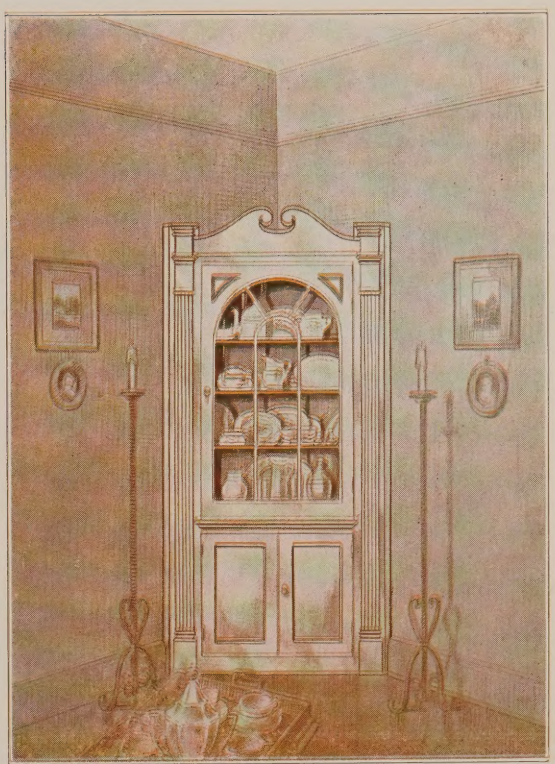
TWIN designs set in two corners of the dining room are very effective and increase the value of your property as well as the convenience of your home.

SPECIFICATIONS

Comparative Height—Top of upper door lines with 6'8" doors. From floor to counter effect at bottom of upper door 2'6".
Rough Wall Opening—2'7½" wide, 6'10" high, 1'2¾" deep.
Overall Size—3'6½" wide, 7'6" high (including pilasters).
Upper Section—Base shelf and three adjustable shelves with front edges neatly moulded. Metal ratchet strips secured to ends, metal shelf supports furnished. *Door*—Divided with wood bars and glazed with plain glass free from defects, secured in place with glazing beads. Size of door 2'6" wide, 4'2" high.
Lower Section—Ends dadoed to receive bottom and one stationary shelf. *Doors*, rabbeted and beaded, 2'6" wide, 2'0" high. Panels are 3-ply laminated fir.
Inside of Cabinet—See the plan below—small octagon corner, an added feature for effective display. This construction is necessary when cabinet is set in corner of room—desirable when set in straight wall. *Back*—3-ply laminated fir panel.
Packing—Front completely assembled, including the placing of pilasters, and lower doors rough fitted ready for hardware, packed in one carton. Upper door is wrapped separately as either a circle top or square top door can be furnished. Main body (inside) of cabinet is packed in another carton. *Total Weight*—185 lbs.
Installation—See page 9 for complete assembling and installation instructions.



The beveled wall pieces are used only when cabinet is installed in open corner as shown at right—1¼" of each piece visible. When cabinet is set into straight wall or plastered angle wall as shown above, the beveled wall pieces are not used.



When china closet is installed in old homes, the beveled wall pieces are used so that no cutting of plaster is necessary. This illustration shows a typical old home installation.

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

CORNER CHINA CABINETS

[*No. 28*]

CONTINUITY of design in your woodwork is easily achieved with this corner cupboard. The same style casing used on your doors will be used, as no casings are furnished. Either a square top or circle top door can be furnished with this cabinet.

By fitting it into an unused corner of the dining room, the monotony of the square wall pattern is broken and a handy place created for your fine china.

The octagon interior is especially adapted to the corner but this cabinet can be set in a straight wall if allowance is made for the 14" depth.

Premier No. 28A

Same as Premier No. 28 except the upper door has square top instead of circle top.

SPECIFICATIONS

This cabinet is cased in with trim to match the doors, and other woodwork, and therefore no trim is furnished.

Comparative Heights—Top of door lines with 6'8" doors. From floor to counter effect at bottom of upper door 2'6".

Rough Wall Opening—2'7½" wide, 6'10" high, 1¾" deep.

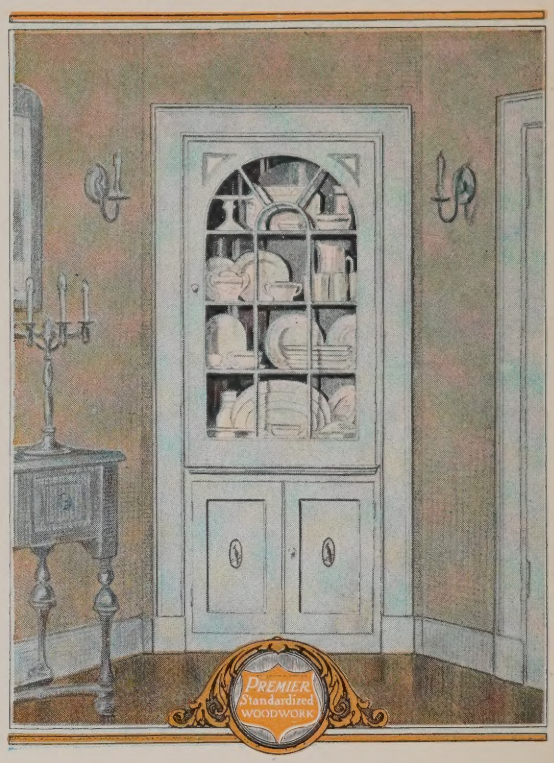
Upper Section—Base shelf and three adjustable shelves with front edges neatly moulded. Metal ratchet strips secured to ends, metal shelf supports furnished. *Door*, 2'6" wide, 4'2" high.

Lower Section—Bottom and one stationary shelf. Ends dadoed to receive shelves. *Doors* are rabbeted and beaded. Pair 2'6" wide, 2'0" high.

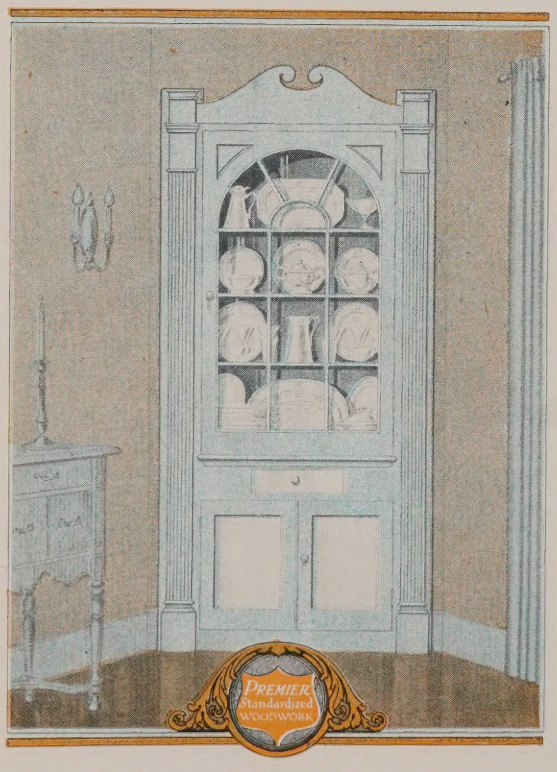
Back—3-ply laminated fir panel.

Packing—Front frame assembled with lower doors rough fitted ready for hardware in one package. Upper door is wrapped separately. Main body (or inside) of cabinet is packed in another carton. *Total Weight*—179 lbs.

See next page for assembling instructions and detail drawings.



These cabinets can be installed in old homes where there is a wall space 2'8" each way from corner to window or door opening. Special Wall Pieces are furnished so cabinets can be built into an old home without cutting or plastering.

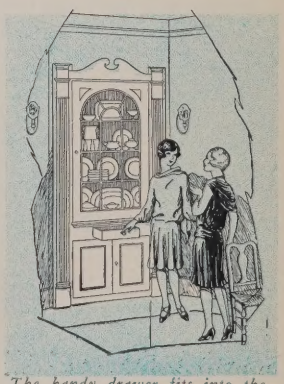


[*No. 29*]

CORNER china cases are practical and convenient. They take up space seldom used for any other purpose and may be built into almost any dining room, no matter how small.

Adopted from the Colonial Architecture, these graceful and dignified designs may be used with equal satisfaction in almost any type interior.

There is a simple dignity to Colonial architecture which is very appealing, and the Colonial dining room with a pair of these beautiful china cabinets will be a source of endless delight.



The handy drawer fits into the Colonial design and is suitable for silverware.

SPECIFICATIONS

Comparative Heights—Top of door lines with 6'8" doors. From floor to counter effect at bottom of upper door 2'6".

Rough Wall Opening—2'7½" wide, 6'10" high, 1'2¾" deep.

Upper Section—Base shelf and three adjustable shelves with front edges neatly moulded. Metal ratchet strips secured to ends, metal shelf supports furnished. *Door*, 2'6" wide, 4'2" high.

Lower Section—Ends dadoed to receive bottom and one stationary shelf. *Doors* are rabbeted and beaded. Pair 2'6" wide, 1'6" high. Panels are 3-ply laminated fir. *Drawer*—1'2" wide, has hardwood center slide and anti-tipping strip.

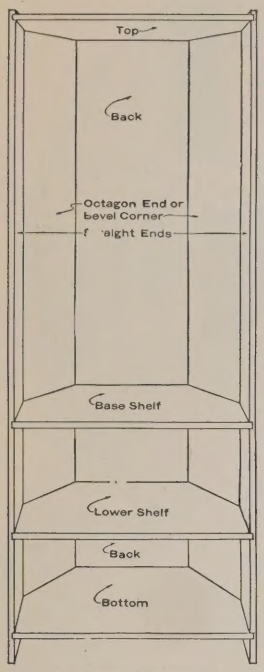
Packing—Front frame completely assembled with drawer parts and lower doors rough fitted ready for hardware in one package. Upper door is wrapped separately, as either a circle top or square top door can be furnished. Main body (or inside) of cabinet is packed in another carton.

Total Weight—188 lbs.

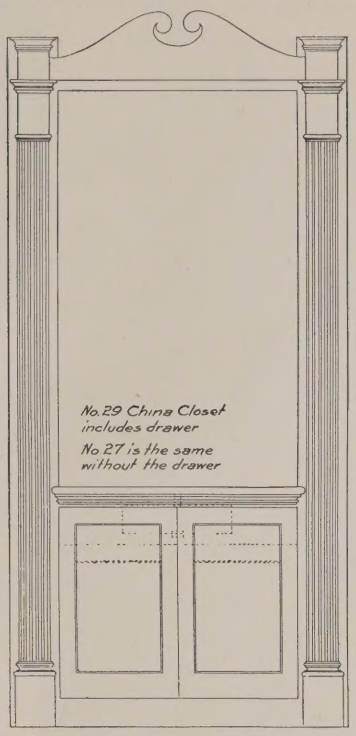
See next page for assembling instructions and detail drawings.

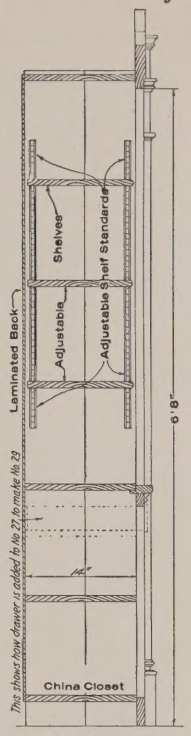
PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS *for* CHINA CLOSETS



MAIN BODY OF CABINET





CROSS SECTION

Each China Cabinet is packed in three packages, and parts are interchangeable. Main Body of Cabinet (inside) is packed in one carton and is identically the same for all China Closets.

Front Frames and Lower Doors are in second carton. Three different styles: No. 27-pilaster trim; No. 28-no trim furnished (use casing same as doors of room); No. 29-pilaster trim with drawer under stool.

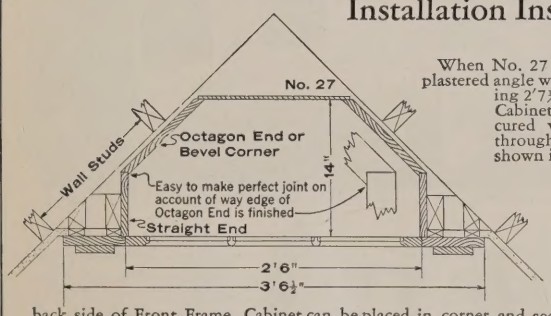
Glazed Upper Doors are in third package. Either circle top or square top doors are available and are interchangeable in all cabinets.

1. Build Main Body of Cabinet as shown above. The *Octagon Ends* (*Beveled Corners*) and the *Straight Ends* are dadoed (slotted) in pairs to receive the *Top, Base Shelf, Lower Shelf and Bottom.* This determines the exact positioning of these pieces without any measuring. Nail the *Straight Ends* to *Top, Base Shelf, Lower Shelf* and *Bottom,* being careful that the front edges are even. Then nail on the *Octagon Ends* or *Beveled Corners.* Note special joint on *Octagon End* as shown in floor plans below. If available, cold liquid glue can be used in the gains or dadoes. *Do not put on the Back at this time.*
2. Lay Main Body of Cabinet on floor with front side up. Place *Front Frame* over it. Size of Main Body of Cabinet is such that you will find the *Straight Ends, Top Base Shelf* and *Bottom* project ¼" into the upper and lower door openings just enough to form a stop for the doors. The proper location of the *Front Frame* over the Main Body of Cabinet is automatically determined since the *Base Shelf* will not fit to the stool extension (moulded projection under upper door) except in the right position.
3. Nail with finishing nails the *Front Frame* to the Main Body of Cabinet, using cold liquid glue if available. Now the *Back* can be put on. The reason *Back* should not be put on until after *Front Frame* is attached to Main Body of Cabinet is that *Front Frame* being built up complete at the factory is perfectly aligned and squared. By leaving off *Back* until Main Body of Cabinet is attached to *Front Frame* you eliminate the possibility of getting the Main Body of Cabinet out of square, since it necessarily squares itself to *Front Frame* if attached before *Back* is put on.
4. Fit and hang doors. If No. 29 is being assembled, put in center hardwood drawer slide and anti-tipping guide above drawer.
5. Insert metal shelf supports (packed in envelope) and locate Adjustable Shelves. Best effects are when these shelves are located immediately behind horizontal wood bars of door.

Installation Instructions for Nos. 27 and 29

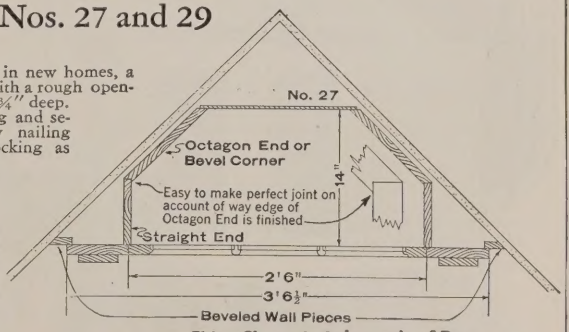
In New Homes

When No. 27 or No. 29 are installed in new homes, a plastered angle wall should be prepared with a rough opening 2'7½" wide, 6'10" high, 1'2¾" deep. Cabinet can be set into opening and secured with finishing nails by nailing through Front Frame into blocking as shown in floor plan at left.



In Old Homes

When No. 27 or No. 29 are installed in old homes where no rough opening is prepared, the Beveled Wall Pieces (packed with every cabinet) can be nailed to back side of Front Frame. Cabinet can be placed in corner and secured by nailing through Beveled Wall Pieces into Wall. See floor plan at right.

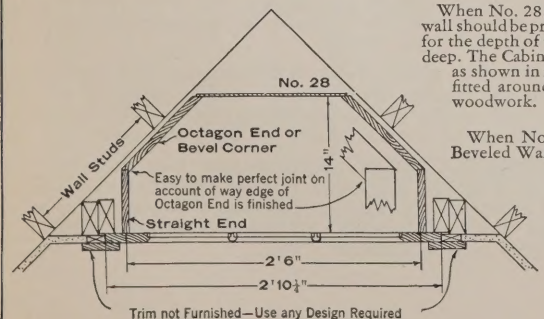


China Closets include a pair of Beveled Wall Pieces to facilitate installation in old homes. These pieces eliminate the necessity of plastering an angle wall with a rough opening.

Installation Instructions for No. 28

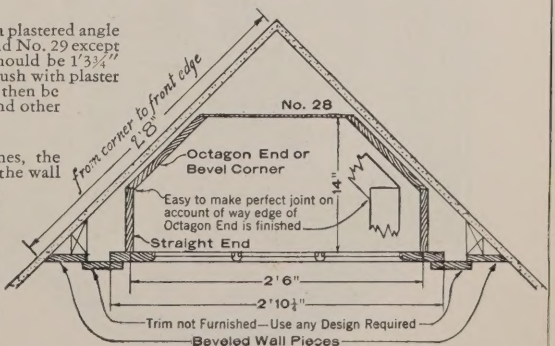
In New Homes

When No. 28 is installed in new homes, a plastered angle wall should be prepared same as for No. 27 and No. 29 except for the depth of the rough opening, which should be 1'3¾" deep. The Cabinet will be set into opening flush with plaster as shown in floor plan at left. Casing can then be fitted around cabinet to match doors and other woodwork.



In Old Homes

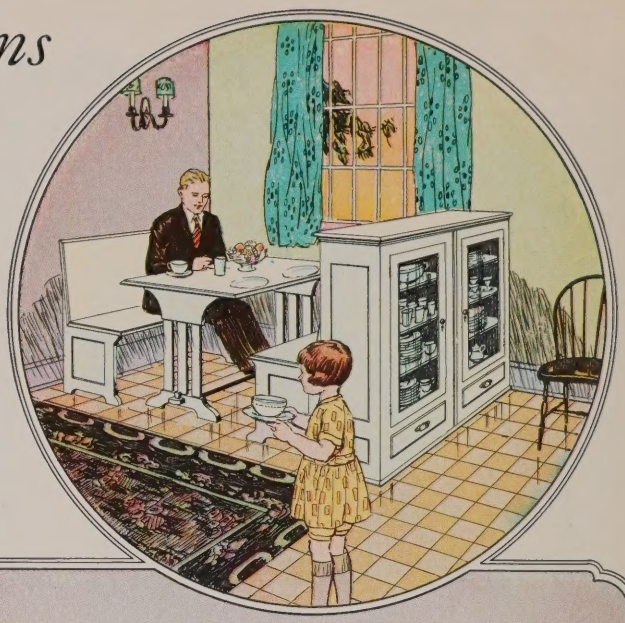
When No. 28 is installed in old homes, the Beveled Wall Pieces should be fitted to the wall first and an opening formed which will hold the cabinet. The edge of Beveled Wall Piece should be 2'8" from the corner and can be blocked as shown by the plan drawing at right. Cabinet can be placed in opening and secured by casing. Casing can be fitted around cabinet to match doors

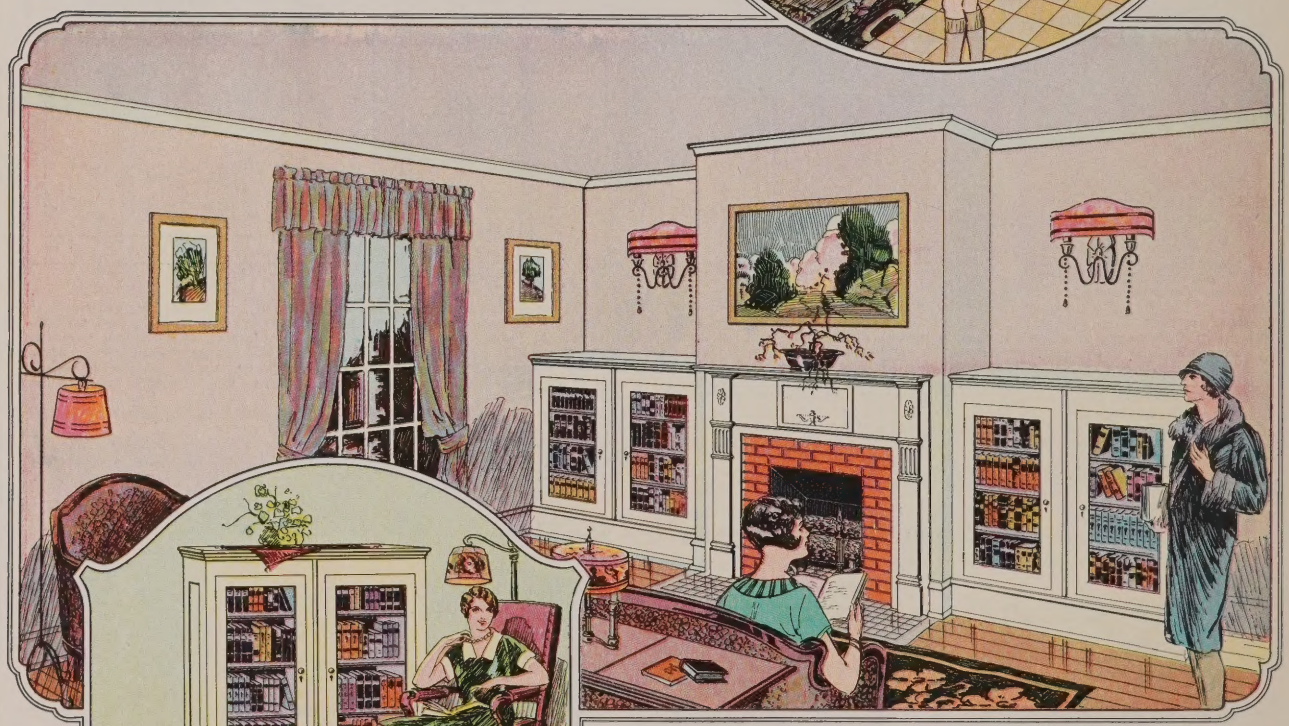


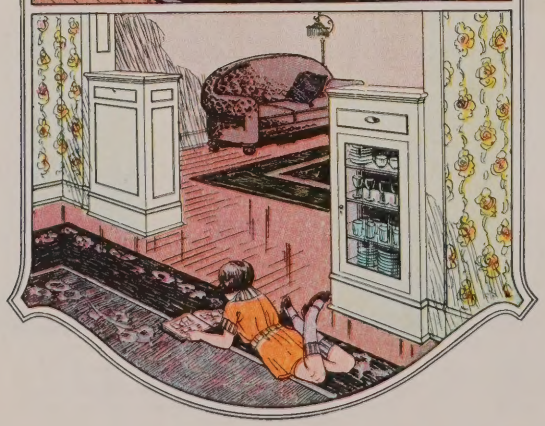
Enjoy living in these rooms

Built-ins mean permanent and helpful, happy conveniences

A CONVENIENT breakfast corner with a handy china cabinet is made with Premier breakfast nook and two Premier buttress cabinets. This is an excellent way to utilize space in a large kitchen and can be applied to old homes as easily as new ones. The nook shown is the No. 2 Premier design, while the buttress cabinets are the larger size Premier No. 36.







HOMEY LIVING ROOM EFFECTS can be achieved with cabinets set into recesses as shown above. Either Premier buttress cabinets or bookcase material can be used in this way. See pages 13 and 14 for explanation of the bookcase material. The Premier mantel also adds to the attractiveness.

THE BOOKCASE shown at the left illustrates another adaptation of buttress cabinets. Although two cabinets are shown joined together, single cabinets can be used as each one is complete in itself with two paneled ends. The bookcase material shown on page 13 can also be used in this manner.

COLONNADE OPENINGS present the most common use of Premier buttress or divider cabinets. Both cabinets can be assembled to face the same room, or one can face the dining room and the other the living room—one as a china cabinet, the other as a bookcase.

PREMIER BUTTRESS (OR DIVIDER) CABINETS have been carefully designed to fit a variety of conditions; their flexibility insures practical and economical installation. Somewhere in your home there is a place which will be made more attractive and convenient with one or more of these cabinets.

BUTTRESS [*or Divider*] CABINETS

When used in colonnade openings, one cabinet can be used as a bookcase, the other one as a china case.

If plate glass shelves are substituted for the standard wood shelves, these Premier buttress cabinets make ideal instrument cases for physicians and dentists, beauty parlors and barber shops.

Popularly used in pairs as room dividers or joined into double cases as illustrated on the opposite page.

One or more buttress cabinets can be used in offices as bookcases or display cases. Also handy as bathroom towel case. Above is shown a pair of Premier buttress cabinets in a lawyer's office.

THESE FLEXIBLE CABINETS can be placed with back to wall or end to wall as two paneled ends and a paneled back are furnished so that any side can be exposed. The six-light doors are glazed with Libbey-Owens "A" glass and bead stops. The one-light doors are furnished open so plain glass, leaded glass or a ¼" laminated panel can be inserted.

General Specifications

Material—Clear white pine, 3-ply veneer. Not painted.
Hardware—Metal shelf supports and shelf standards furnished but door hardware is not included.
Packing—Cabinet K. D. in carton. Doors wrapped separately as two styles are available.

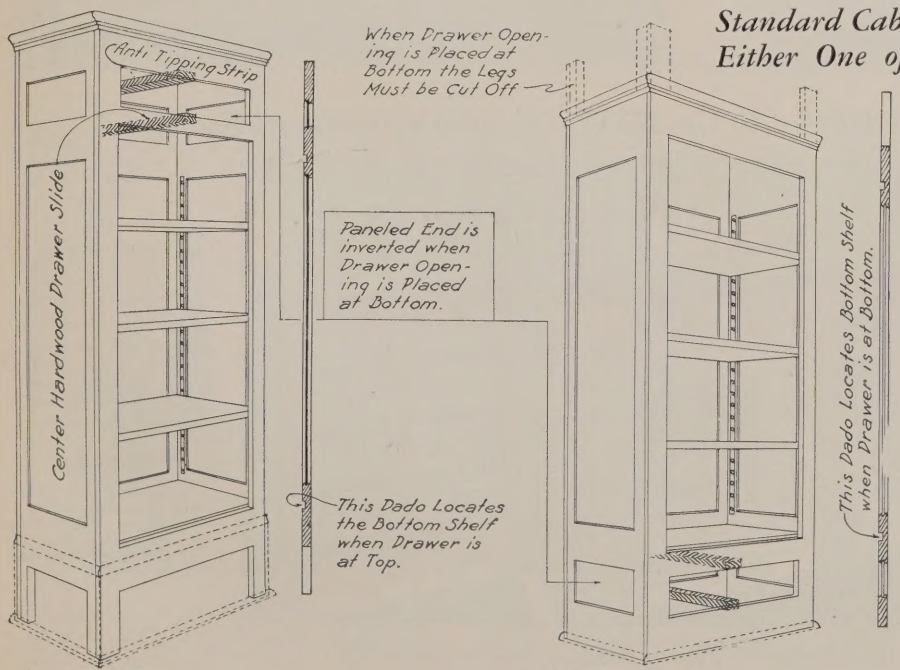
Premier No. 36A (narrow size)

Overall Size—1'10" wide, 1'1" deep, 4'10" high or less (see Assemblies below).
Door—1'6" wide, 3'2" high. Either a six light door or a one light door can be furnished. *Glass Size*—14"x34".
Drawer—1'6" wide, 1'0" deep, 4" high.
Weight—60 lbs. Glazed Doors, 16 lbs.

Premier No. 36 (large size)

Overall Size—2'4" wide, 1'1" deep, 4'10" high or less (see Assemblies below).
Door—2'0" wide, 3'2" high. Either a six light door or a one light door can be furnished. *Glass Size*—20"x34".
Drawer—2'0" wide, 1'0" deep, 4" high.
Weight—70 lbs. Glazed Doors, 18 lbs.

Standard Cabinet Can be Assembled in Either One of Three Different Ways


Anti Tipping Strip
Center Hardwood Drawer Slide
When Drawer Opening is Placed at Bottom the Legs Must be Cut Off
Paneled End is inverted when Drawer Opening is Placed at Bottom.
This Dado Locates the Bottom Shelf when Drawer is at Top.
This Dado Locates Bottom Shelf when Drawer is at Bottom.

ASSEMBLY NO. 1

ASSEMBLY NO. 2

ASSEMBLY NO. 3

ASSEMBLY NO. 1

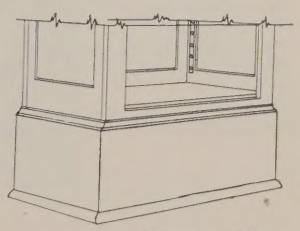
When cabinet is assembled with the drawer at the top, the legs at the bottom will be covered by the baseboard. Standard height is 4'10" but if 6" base is used, legs can be cut off at bottom.

ASSEMBLY NO. 2

The cabinet shown in Assembly No. 1 can be inverted and the drawer placed at the bottom. In this case it becomes necessary to cut off the legs, which will be at the top. Standard height is 4'5½" but bottom and top rails can be cut down.

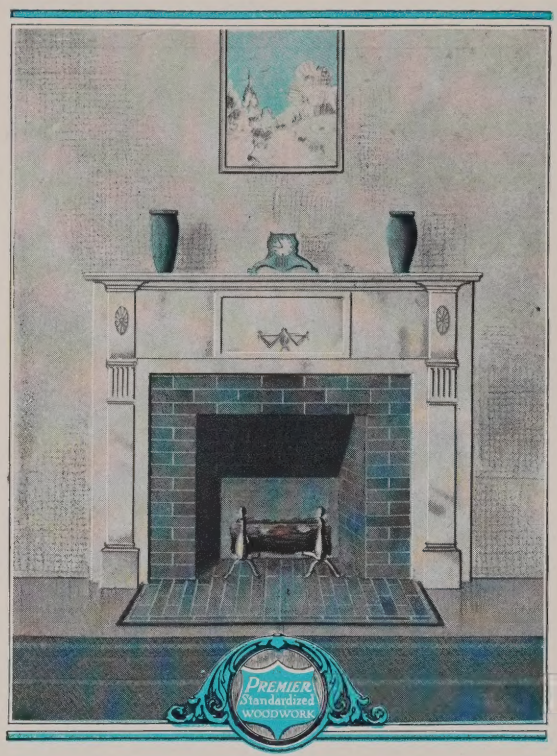
ASSEMBLY NO. 3

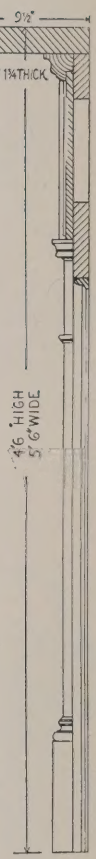
When legs are cut off and drawer opening placed at bottom, the baseboard can cover the opening and eliminate the drawer. Standard height is 4'5½" but could be lower by cutting.



THE COLONIAL MANTEL

Although Colonial, this mantel will fit in with designs of other periods. This is an especially good design for a bedroom, and finishes beautifully in ivory.





THE importance of a fireplace in the home is revealed in the significance which is attached to the *Family Fireside*. A fireplace is doubly attractive when enclosed in a well planned mantel. The graceful pattern of the Premier Colonial Mantel will fit into the scheme of any room and fit standard fireplaces.

The Colonial Mantel—*Premier No. 30*

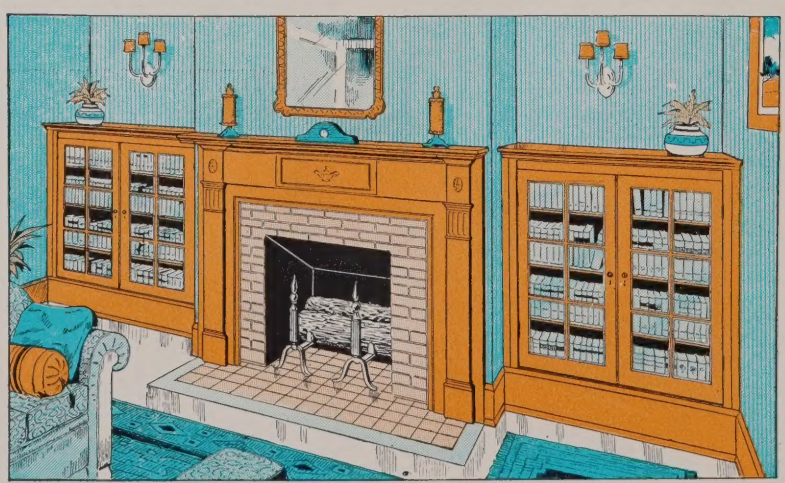
SPECIFICATIONS

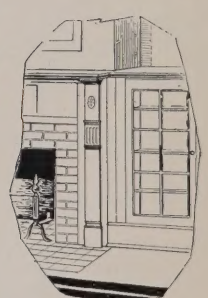
This mantel is designed to be used where the face of the finished wall of the room is flush with the finished tile or brick work on the fireplace. In other words, there is no return supplied.
Overall Size—5'6" wide, 4'6" high.
Opening between Pilasters—3'11".
Height to Breast—3'2" (lower edge).
Shelf—9½" deep, 1¾" thick. See detail at right.
Fireplace Accommodations—Made to fit fireplace or grate opening 2'6" high (most common height) can be used for different widths: 3'0½", 2'6½", 2'0½" (widths in general use). However, this mantel can be used for heights 2'3¾" or one course of brick lower, if necessary.
Construction—Tongue and groove construction used in building up pilasters—will not warp or come apart. Sixty-six screws are used in assembling this mantel.
Packing—Set up complete except shelf which is easily attached. Securely crated with screws. One to a bundle. *Weight*—85 lbs.

Bookcase Material No. 40 Used in Conjunction with Mantel No. 30

When chimney projects into room forming recesses on either side of fireplace, Premier No. 40 Bookcase Material can be used to advantage, as the flexibility of this material makes it easy to fit cases into recesses of practically any width.

When pairs of doors are used as shown at the right these cases can fit any recess from 3'0" to 4'7½" by use of the filler strip, two sizes of cross members and three sizes of doors available.





If recess is not as deep as bookcase, cabinets can project beyond chimney and join mantel since design of tops and mouldings are the same.

Complete Explanation of Premier Bookcase Material on Opposite Page

BOOKCASE MATERIAL

The flexibility of this material makes it possible to build beautiful and permanent bookcases in many different sizes and different arrangements

SINGLE CASES

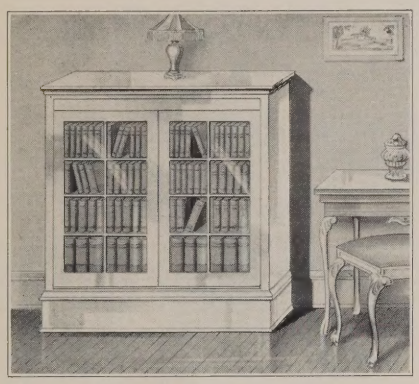


Figure 1

Single bookcases with a pair of doors are available in three widths—3′0″, 3′6″, 4′0″. When fitted between walls, the width can be increased any part of 7½″ by use of patented filler strip explained on next page.

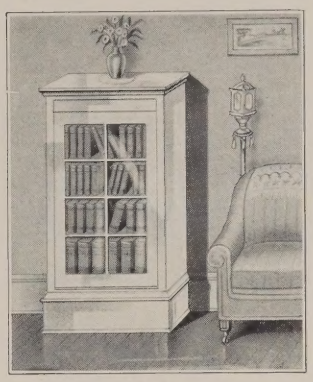


Figure 2

This narrow case represents one of the single bookcases cut in half requiring only extra pair end members to make two cases. Available in three widths—1′7½″, 1′10½″, 2′1½″.

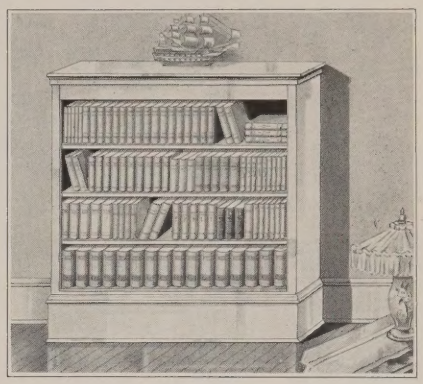


Figure 3

Since doors are packed separately, these bookcases are often used as open shelves. The cross pieces can be reduced to any width so these book shelves will fit space 4′0″ wide or less. They can also be used in multiples to make longer cases.

CASES *of* TWO *or more* UNITS

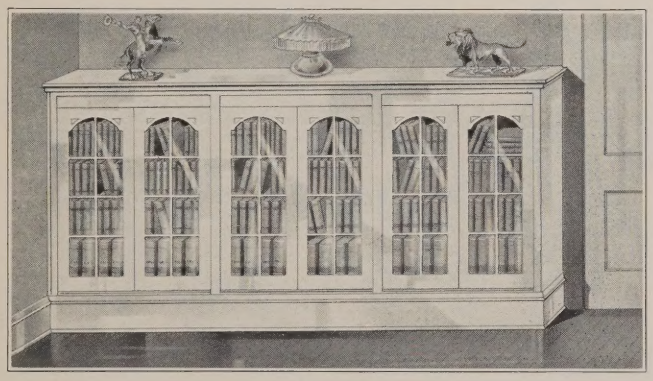


Figure 4—Showing No. 40B Doors

Two or more of the single cases can be joined together by use of the vertical division. The size of multiple cases is regulated by the size of the doors and allowance of 2″ should be made for each division, and 1½″ for each end member. Pairs of doors are available 3′9″, 3′3″ and 2′9″ wide. Adjustments of 3¾″ can be made in Filler Strip, when end of case is against wall.

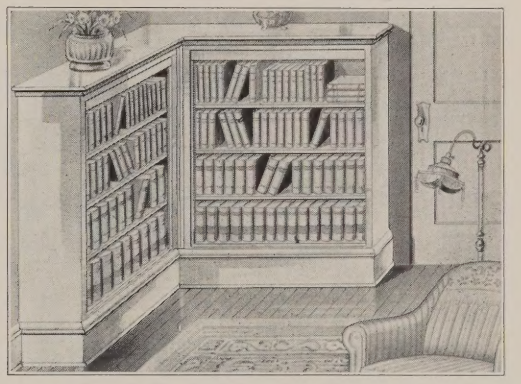


Figure 5

The bookcase material can be built around a corner. When open shelves are used, any space can be fitted. When doors are used, the space required will be regulated by the size of the doors. This bookcase material can always be used economically since the parts are packed to avoid waste.

OTHER SUGGESTED ARRANGEMENTS

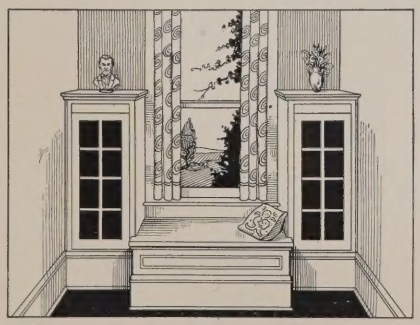


Figure 6

Either half-size or full-size cases can be built on either side of a window seat. Space required depends on the size of doors ordered. Flexibility in Filler Strip allows 3¾″ expansion.

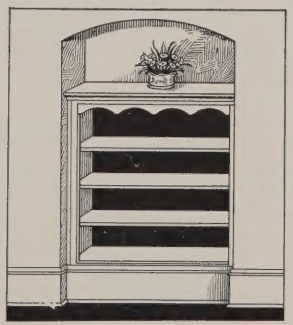


Figure 7

Cases can be set into a recess and scribed to wall by use of the adjustable Filler Strip. Carpenter can scollop top rail as indicated.

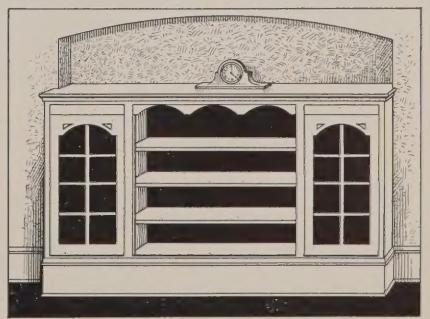


Figure 8

A long case with open shelves in center and closed cases on each end is easily made. This cabinet is set partly into a recess as a suggestion. Cases of this kind will fit any space from 5′0″ to 8′6″.

BOOKCASE PARTS ARE PACKED FOR ECONOMICAL USE

1-DIVISION MEMBER

This package contains a right and left end (Part Nos. 10 and 11) and also two Filler Strips (No. 12). The ends are assembled at factory. The Filler Strips are used only as scribing strips when case is against wall. See detail below for measurements; weight, 22 lbs.

1-COMPLETE SET CROSS MEMBERS AVAILABLE 3'-0" OR 4'-0" LONG

This package contains all cross pieces (Part Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive) and metal shelf adjusters. See detail for measurements; av. wt., 35 lbs.

1-PAIR END MEMBERS

This package contains one Vertical Division (Part 13) morticed and put together at factory. Used only when double or triple cases are built. Cross members fit this division same as end members. See detail below; weight, 12 lbs.

1-LONG TOP MEMBER AVAILABLE IN THREE LENGTHS 6'-0" 8'-0" 10'-0"

When double or triple cases are built, a long top is required. This package contains top and moulding (Parts Nos. 1 and 2); average weight, 12 lbs.

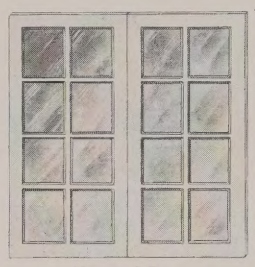
DOORS

Two styles of doors are available in three sizes as shown on the packages below. Doors are made 8-lights so bars will line up with shelves. The doors are glazed and packed in pairs and contain hardware. Average weight, 20 lbs.

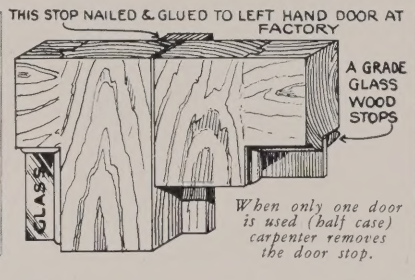
MATERIAL

All parts are made of clear white pine and carefully packed with corrugated carton material. The hardware is silver-finish with ball tip butt hinges and suitable catch and pull. Libbey-Owens "A" labeled glass is used in doors.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS 1-PAIR No. 40A DOORS AVAILABLE IN THREE SIZES
3'-9" X 3'-4"
3'-3" X 3'-4"
2'-9" X 3'-4"



No. 40A Doors

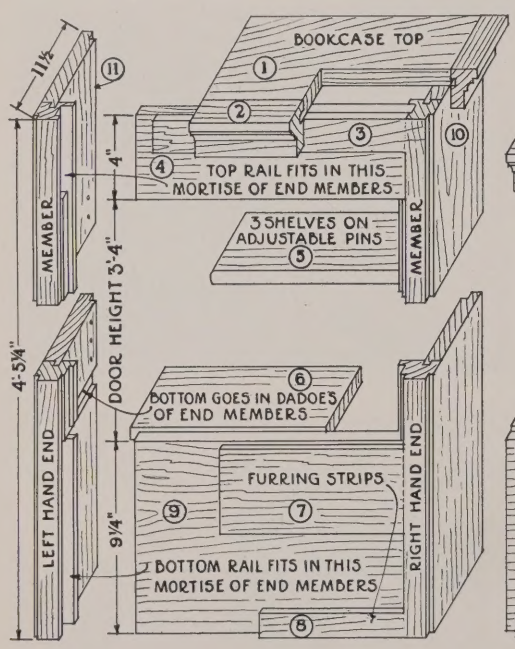


When only one door is used (half case) carpenter removes the door stop.

No. 40B Doors

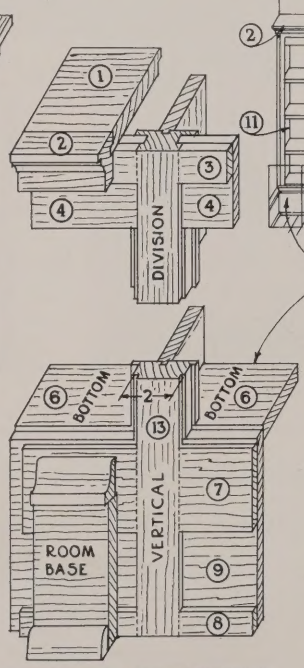
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS 1-PAIR No. 40B DOORS AVAILABLE IN THREE SIZES
3'-9" X 3'-4"
3'-3" X 3'-4"
2'-9" X 3'-4"

Doors are made to be used in pairs but can be used singly when the cross members are cut in half—hardware furnished for pair of doors but extra catch and pull can be ordered when doors are to be used singly.



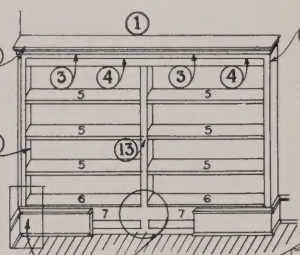
SHOWING CROSS MEMBERS FITTED TO END MEMBERS

Although there are only two sizes of cross members available, the 4'0" cross members can be cut down to make a case 3'6" wide. Doors are available for cases 3'0", 3'6", and 4'0" wide. When doors are not used, the cross members can be cut down to any desired length to make single bookcases any width.

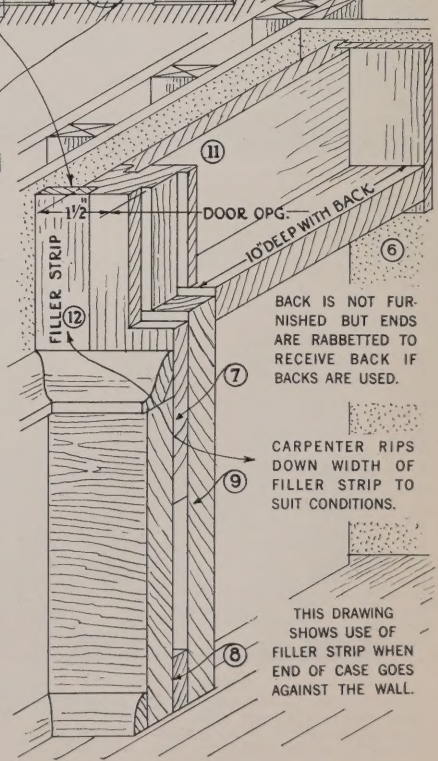


SHOWING CROSS MEMBERS FITTED TO VERTICAL DIVISION

When double or triple cases are used the vertical division will be used to connect cross members and only one pair of ends will be required. When figuring space required, add 2" for width of Vertical Division and 1½" for each End Member.



NOTE—TWO FILLER STRIPS 4" WIDE ARE FURNISHED WITH EACH PAIR OF END MEMBERS. WHEN THE CASES FIT BETWEEN WALLS THE FILLER STRIPS ARE USED AT EACH END TO TAKE UP VARIATIONS IN WIDTH MEASUREMENTS.



BACK IS NOT FURNISHED BUT ENDS ARE RABBETTED TO RECEIVE BACK IF BACKS ARE USED.

CARPENTER RIPS DOWN WIDTH OF FILLER STRIP TO SUIT CONDITIONS.

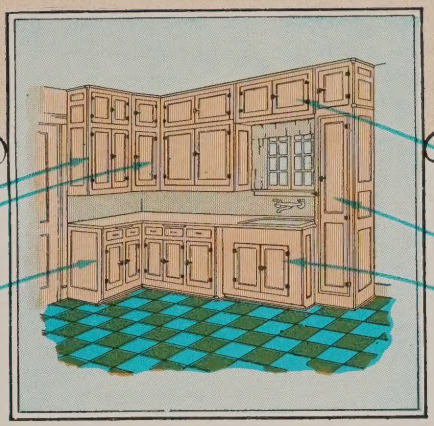
THIS DRAWING SHOWS USE OF FILLER STRIP WHEN END OF CASE GOES AGAINST THE WALL.

TO REDUCE HEIGHT

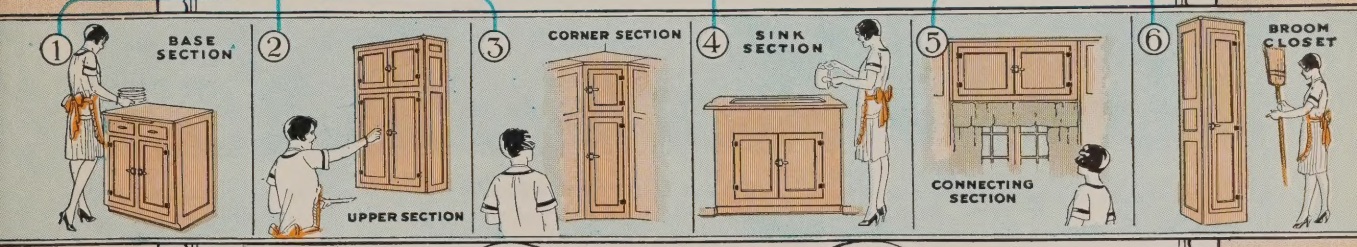
Standard height is 4'6" but the top rail (No. 4) can be ripped narrower and the bottom rail (No. 9) can be ripped down when a narrower base board is used. This makes it possible to reduce height of cabinet 4".

TO FIT BOOKCASES INTO RECESSES

When bookcases with doors are used the filler strip can be used to "take up" any variation in the width of the recess to the extent of 7½". This makes it easy to fit single bookcases into any recess from 3'0" to 4'7½". Note:—Parts Nos. 1 and 2 are furnished 7½" longer than case to cover expansion of cases when filler strip is used.



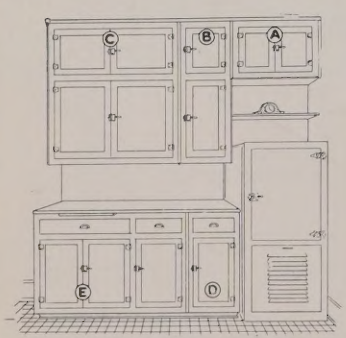
The Practical Six KITCHEN CABINETS



PRACTICAL
ECONOMICAL
ESSENTIAL

PREMIER Standardized WOODWORK

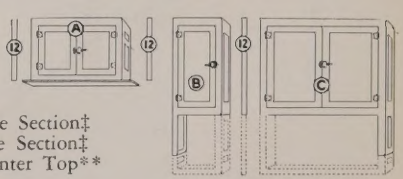
All Sizes of these Six Sections shown on page 21



Arrangement 63

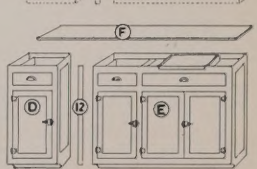
Same as cabinet in photograph but reversed and built up to ceiling. Can be furnished with upper doors glazed, if desired.

ARRANGEMENT 62—Cabinets built around refrigerator to form an efficient preparation center. Food can be kept in the ice box; groceries and canned goods in the cupboards; mixing bowls and pans in the bottom compartments. This same arrangement is reversible and can be built up to the ceiling as shown at left—the only additional cost is for the ceiling compartment doors in "B" and "C".



THE SECTIONS used to build the above cabinet are shown at left—sizes as follows:

A—2′6″ Connecting Section*
B—1′6″ Upper Section†
C—3′6″ Upper Section†
D—1′6″ Base Section‡
E—3′6″ Base Section‡
F—5′0″ Counter Top**
(12)—Adjustable Filler Strip (¾″ to 4″)



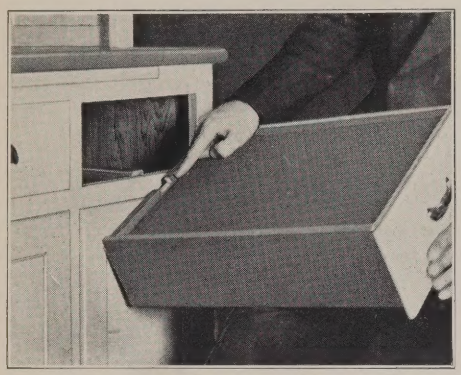
*Available in three other widths.
†Can be furnished with ceiling compartment doors as shown at left. Available in five other widths.
‡Available in five other widths. Can also be equipped with extra set of drawers or a bin.
**If Filler Strip is widened a longer counter top will be required.

See Floor Plan on Opposite Page

The Practical Six *Kitchen Cabinets*

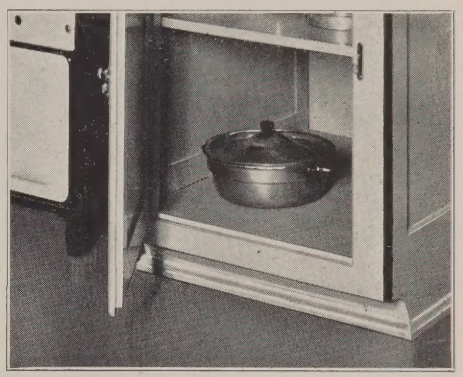
THESE Premier Cabinets are called THE PRACTICAL SIX because there are six different kinds of sections. Some of these sections are made in several sizes. These various sections can be assembled and combined into countless arrangements and sizes to fit 95% of all kitchens.

THIS IS A standardized sectional kitchen cabinet that can be easily adjusted to fit practically any space, with very little cutting or fitting, and will meet requirements of efficient arrangement around sink, ice box, windows or doors; see following pages for examples.

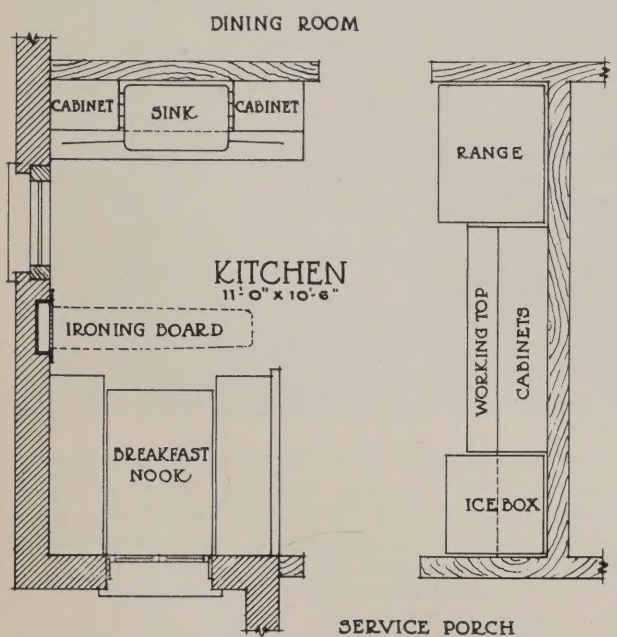


Special construction of drawers prevents sticking or tipping forward when opened . . . only one point of friction on single oak runner. Drawers strongly made.

The ideas of architects, contractors, domestic science experts and housewives have been incorporated into this remarkable kitchen cabinet. The result—correct architecturally, practical for erection in any size kitchen, economically produced, beautiful and efficient when in use in the kitchen.



Tight fitting parts prevent dust from getting into cabinets . . . lip-front doors are attractive in appearance and easier to hang than other doors. Note also the recess toe space.

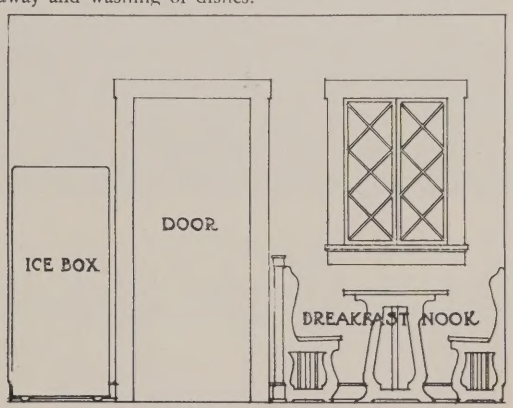


Floor Plan of

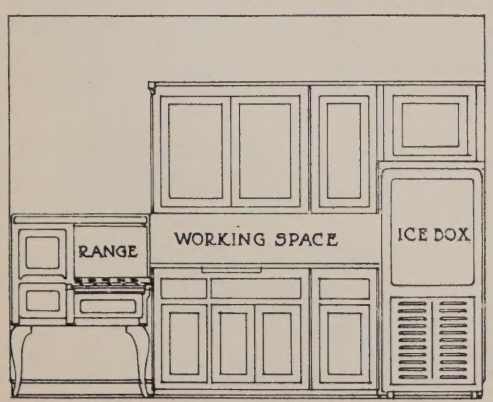
A CONVENIENT KITCHEN

showing cabinet illustrated on opposite page

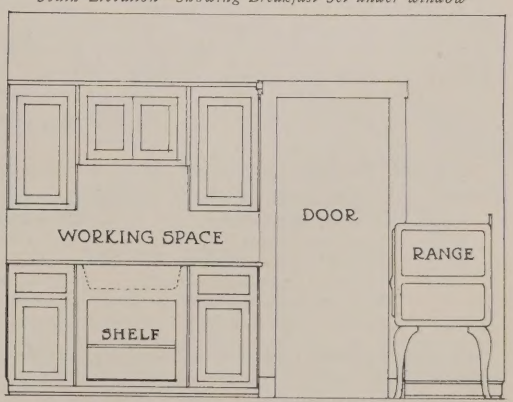
A KITCHEN need not be confined to one installation of kitchen cabinets, as two or more cabinets placed on opposite sides of the room will help to create a better arrangement for preparation and serving of food and for clearing away and washing of dishes.



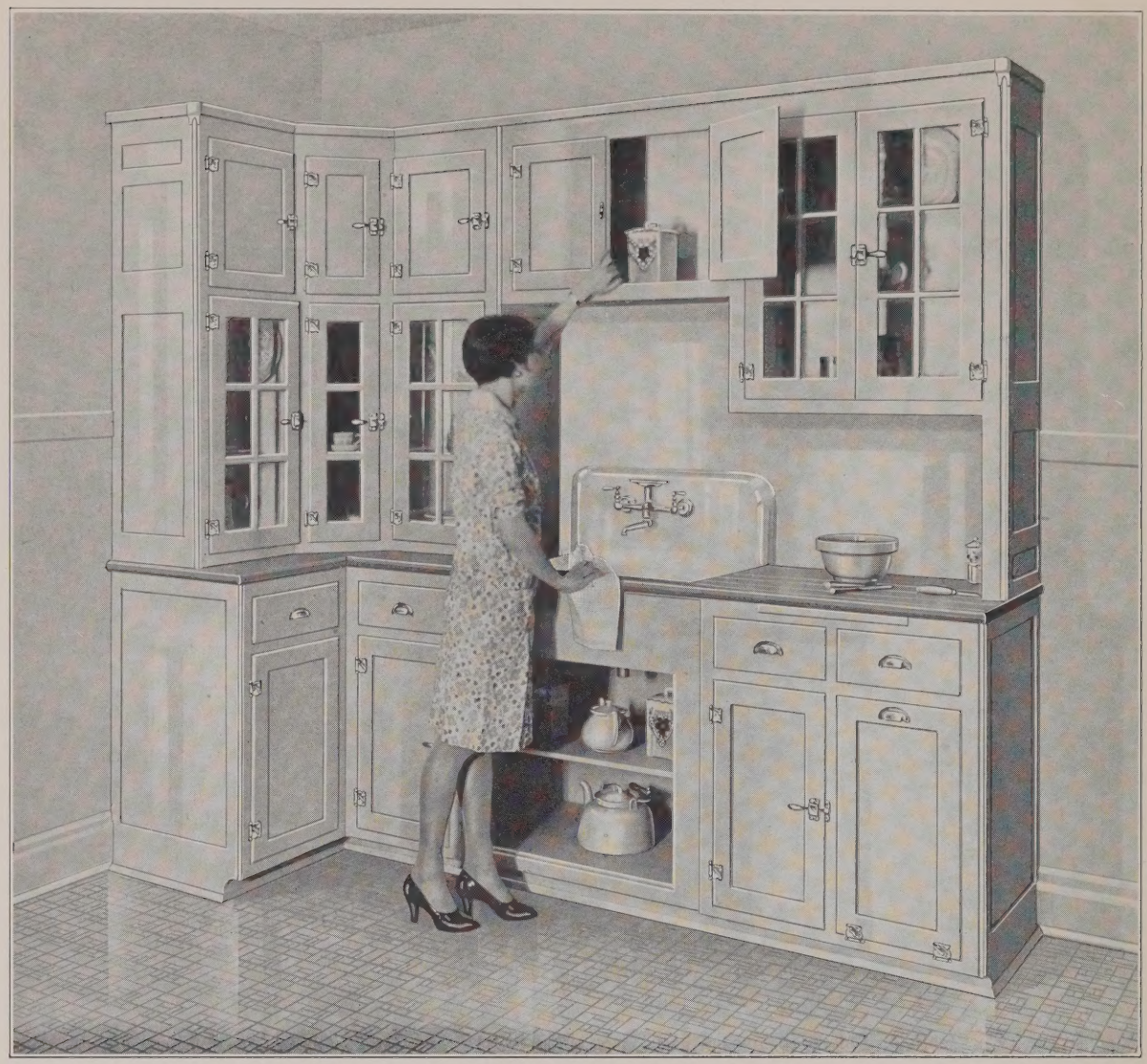
South Elevation—Showing Breakfast Set under window

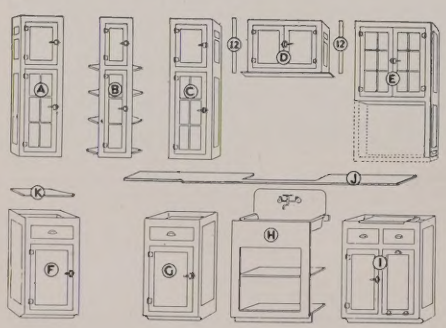


East Elevation—Showing Preparation Center



North Elevation—Showing Cabinets around Sink





ARRANGEMENT 72—These cabinets are so flexible that they can be built around a right angle corner just as easily as along a straight wall. This is made possible by the corner section explained in detail on page 30. The photograph shows the upper sections set directly on the counter top but they can be built against the ceiling to allow more working space as shown below in Arrangement 73 which also shows the position of the sections reversed . . . another feature of the flexibility of The Practical Six.

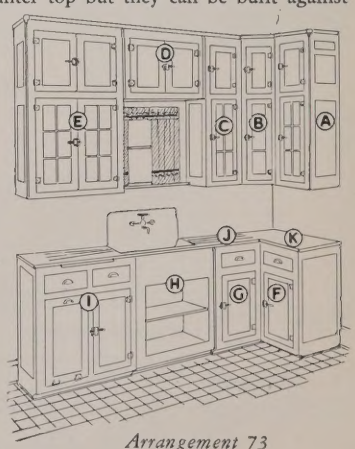
See the Floor Plan on the opposite page for correct placement of the kitchen cabinet shown above.

Arrangement 72—This chart shows all of the sections used in kitchen shown above. The kind and sizes of sections shown are as follows:

A—1′6″ Upper Section*	G—1′6″ Base Section*
B—Corner Section	H—3′0″ Sink Section*
C—1′6″ Upper Section*	(Stiles have been Reduced)
D—2′6″ Connecting Section*	I—2′6″ Base Section*
E—2′6″ Upper Section*	J—12′0″ Drainboard (Hole in Center)
F—1′6″ Base Section*	K—Piece cut off end of J

NOTE:—When ordering upper sections be sure to specify either "glazed" or "paneled" door and specify ceiling compartment doors when they are to be used. See page 27 for instructions on how to order.

*Available in several other widths—see page 21.



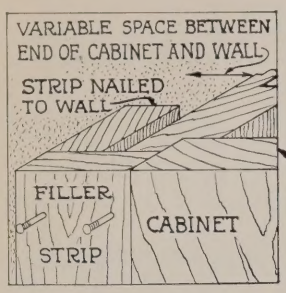
Arrangement 73

A convenient arrangement for dishwashing with plenty of storage space and large working top.

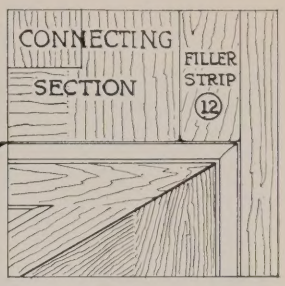
Construction Features

Both the contractor and the housewife were considered when the construction features of The Practical Six were designed. The construction makes assembling and fitting easy for the builder, eliminates dust catching corners and cracks for the housewife, and insures permanent stability and attractive appearance.

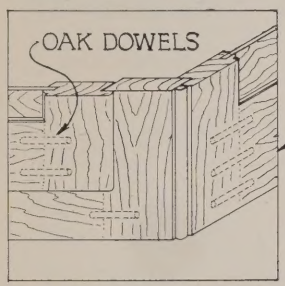
The patented corner construction makes possible the use of the adjustable Filler Strip, and guarantees a good corner finish when the Filler Strip is not used. Other features are explained on page 22.



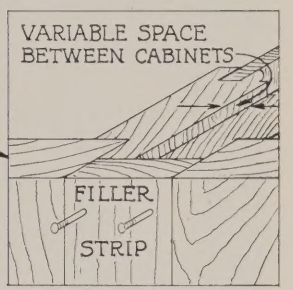
Filler Strip can be used as scribing strip, and connect cabinet to wall. This patented strip makes it unnecessary to cut cabinets.



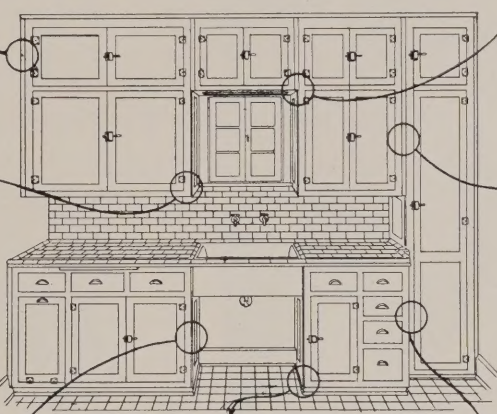
The small moulding used in the corner of the cabinets is also used to finish the under side of connecting sections.

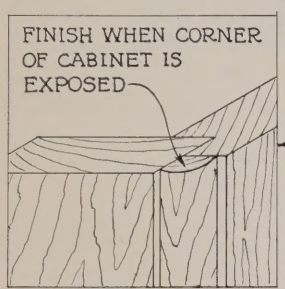


All framing and all doors are put together with oak dowels making a perfect joint. Notice the lip-front door covering door opening.

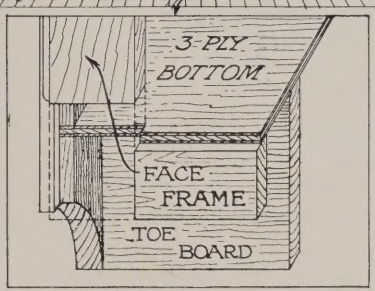


When two cabinets are joined together, the Filler Strip is used to make the connection—this makes width adjustments easy.

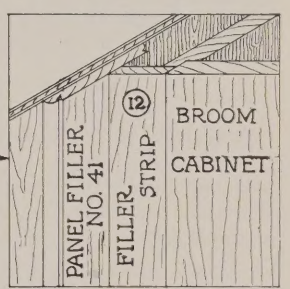




When the end of a cabinet is exposed, a small moulding fills the joint provided by the rabbetted construction of the paneled ends. This is much superior to the ordinary butted joint used in most cabinets.



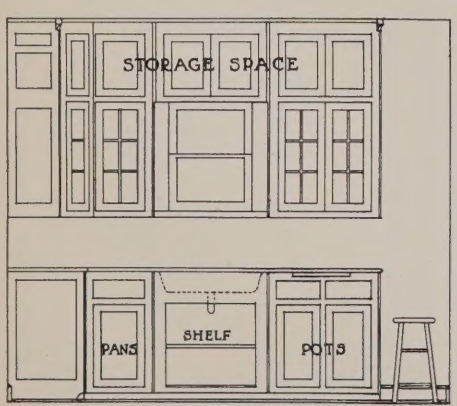
Bottom fits into slot in paneled end and forms stop for doors. This makes the cabinet tight and keeps out dust and dirt. The toe board set back under the cabinet prevents the front from getting scarred and unsightly.



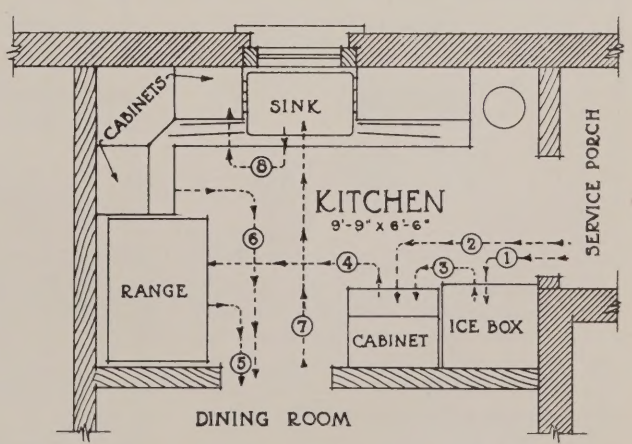
When Broom Cabinet joins base section, the Filler Strip will come in the center of the large panel of the base section, so a panel filler is provided to fill the space between panel and the Filler Strip.

KITCHEN PLAN

showing how the cabinets on the opposite page can be located in a kitchen to make use of the corner space and create a spacious cabinet with a large counter top working space.

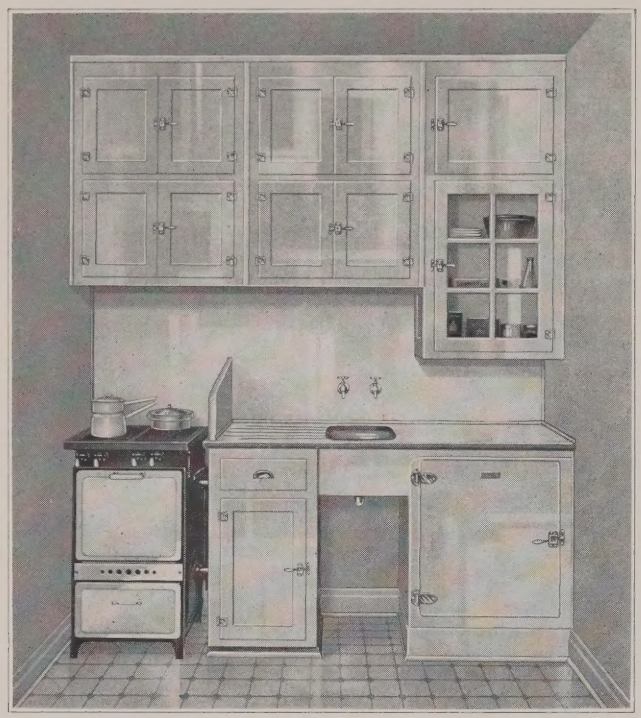


North Elevation



Routing work in this kitchen is simple and very few steps are required: 1—Bringing in perishable food and ice (if refrigerator is not automatic); 2—Bringing in groceries and canned goods to storage cabinet; 3—Assembling food from ice box and cabinet; 4—Cooking food; 5—Serving (cabinets in front of stove and at right can be used in serving from stove); 6—Dishes and silver to dining room (setting table); 7—Clearing away dishes and food; 8—Washing dishes and putting them away in cabinet.

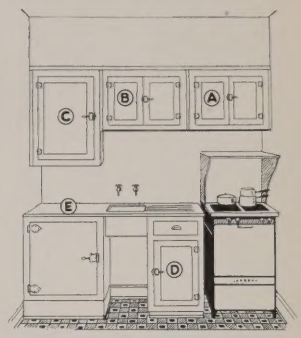
AN APARTMENT KITCHENETTE



Arrangement 42—composite sections shown at right

Saving of space without sacrificing convenience or efficiency is one of the problems of designing Apartment Kitchens. This problem is greatly simplified by The Practical Six Kitchen Cabinets as they are made in small, flexible units.

Such features as the Broom Cabinet with the built-in ironing board contained in the door are details of The Practical Six that help the architect. Small sections can be built over and around sinks and ice boxes.

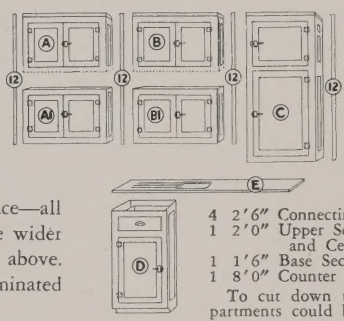


Arrangement 43
Same as Arrangement 42 but reversed and without ceiling compartments.

SCHEDULE

Width of Wall Space	Width of A	Width of B	Width of C	Width of D	Length of Counter Top
6'6" to 7'0"	2'6"	2'6"	1'6"	1'6"	8'0"
7'0" to 7'6"	2'6"	2'6"	2'0"	1'6"	8'0"
7'6" to 8'0"	2'6"	2'6"	2'6"	2'0"	8'0"
8'0" to 9'0"	2'6"	2'6"	3'0"	*2'6"	10'0"
9'0" to 9'6"	3'0"	3'0"	3'0"	*2'6"	10'0"
9'6" to 10'0"	3'0"	3'0"	3'6"	*3'0"	10'0"

*These sizes will accommodate either bin or extra tier of drawers.



HOW TO ORDER

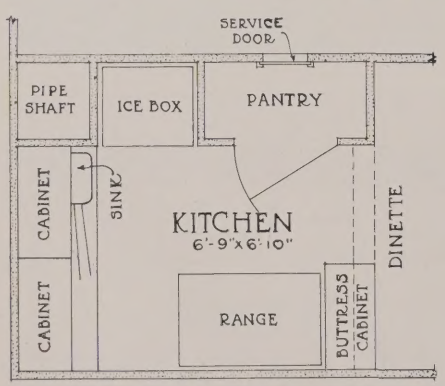
Arrangement 42—It is necessary to specify the style of doors for upper sections and whether or not ceiling compartment doors are wanted. Since A, A1, B and B1 are all the same size order would be as follows:

4 2'6" Connecting Sections (A, A1, B, B1)
1 2'0" Upper Section (C)—Glazed Door and Ceiling Door
1 1'6" Base Section (D)
1 8'0" Counter Top (E)

To cut down the cost the ceiling compartments could be eliminated.

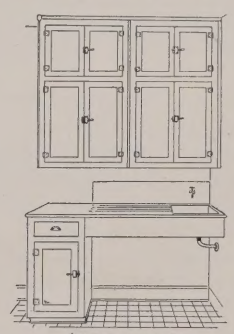
Stove, sink, ice box, work top, dish cabinet, pot closet and storage space—all in seven feet of wall space. This same arrangement can easily be made wider with the available sections of The Practical Six as shown in schedule above. If the cost is to be reduced, the ceiling storage compartments can be eliminated as shown above in Arrangement 43.

OTHER APARTMENT KITCHENS

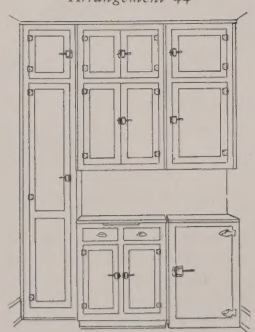


The floor plan above shows how Arrangement 44 can be placed in a small apartment kitchen. One Premier Divider Cabinet was used in the arched opening to the dinette. This is the kitchen plan of another apartment building in St. Louis in which Premier Cabinets were used.

For full details of Base Sections and Upper Sections, see pages 28 and 29. The Adjustable Width measurements are explained on page 36.

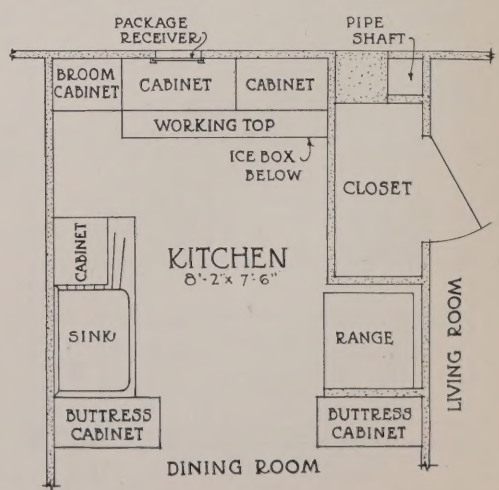


Arrangement 44



Arrangement 45

The floor plan below shows how Arrangement 45 can be located in an apartment kitchen. This apartment is also equipped with Premier Buttress Cabinets dividing kitchen from dining room. The broom cabinet is equipped with built-in ironing board. This is the style of actual installations in a 124-apartment building in St. Louis.

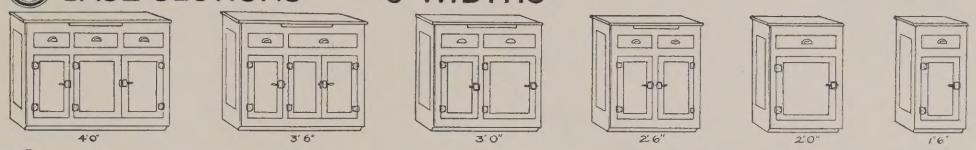


This CHART *shows* ALL SIZES *of* ALL SECTIONS *of*

The Practical Six

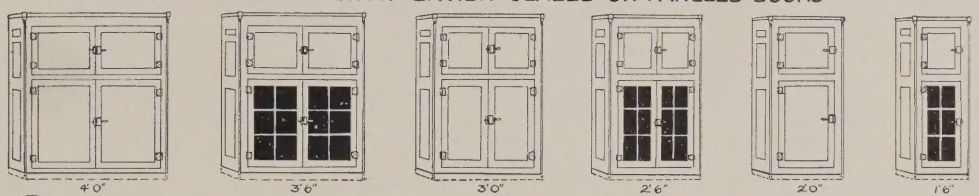
KITCHEN CABINETS

① BASE SECTIONS — 6 WIDTHS

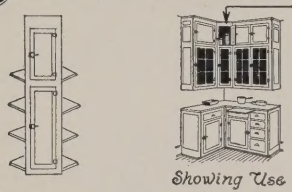


② UPPER SECTIONS — 6 WIDTHS — INVERTIBLE

ALL SIZES AVAILABLE WITH EITHER GLAZED OR PANELED DOORS

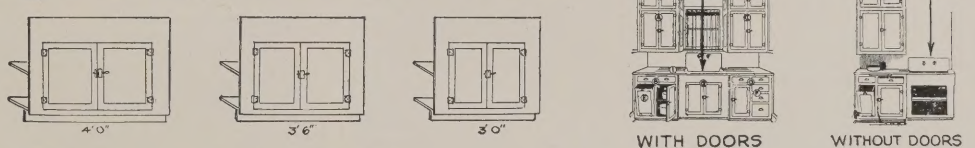


③ CORNER SECTION

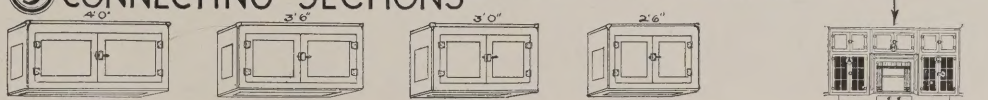


Upper Sections can be used without ceiling compartments —inverted and part of the frame cut off. They can be used in kitchen dressers as shown or the lugs (dotted) can be cut off and a hanging cabinet formed—see page 29 for detailed explanation of Upper Section.

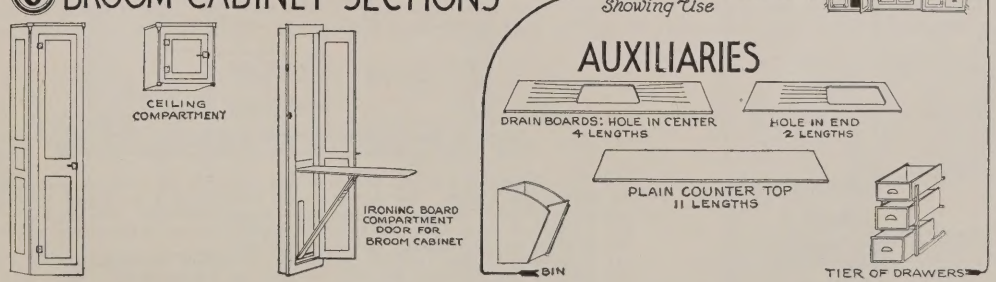
④ SINK SECTIONS — 3 WIDTHS



⑤ CONNECTING SECTIONS



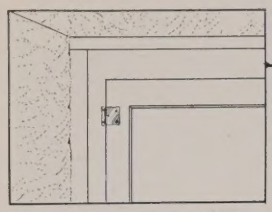
⑥ BROOM CABINET SECTIONS



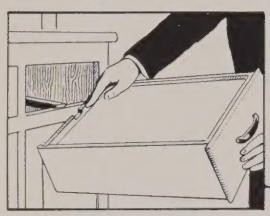
Accurate Details and Specifications of all these Sections shown on pages 28 to 33

Adjustable Filler Strip (patented) explained on page 36

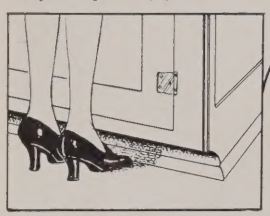
Advantages for the Housewife



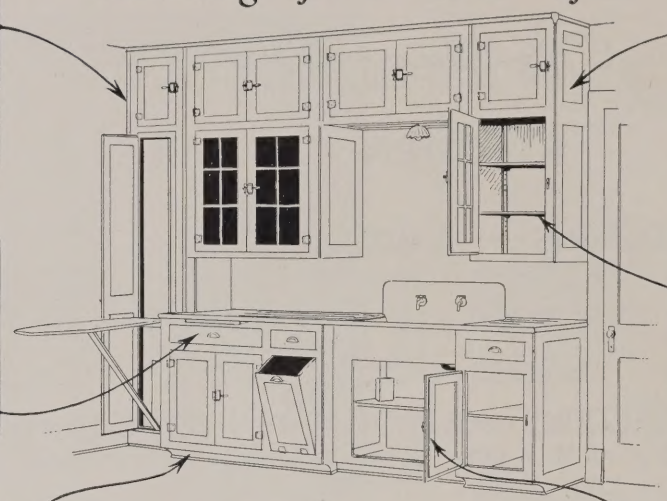
No cracks for dust as scribing strip is fitted to wall and cabinet is tightly fitted.

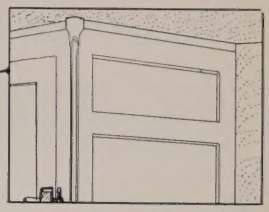


Drawers will not stick but will always work free and easy—only one point of friction.

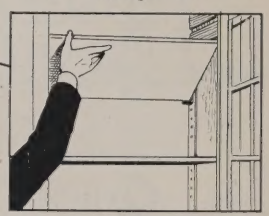


Recessed toe space makes it easy to stand up to this cabinet when doing work on the counter top—bottom does not get scarred up.

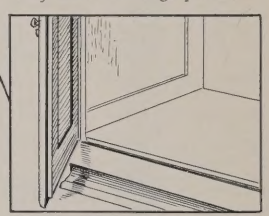




The attractive paneling is surrounded by ovolo moulding—no dust catching corners.



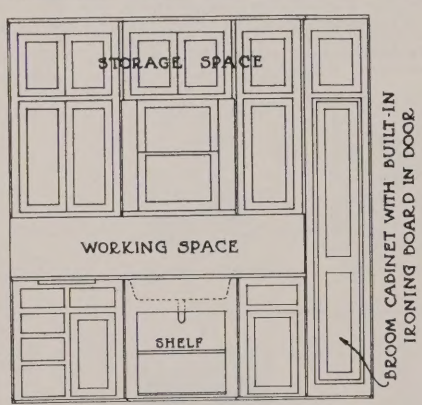
Adjustable shelves are easy to reach. Shelves are 14" deep so they will hold large plates.



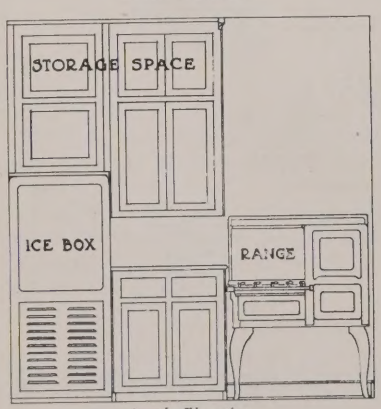
Tight fitting bottom and the offset type doors keep out dirt. The lip front on doors covers the door opening.

The cabinet shown above is a very popular arrangement and is similar to the one shown in the photograph on the opposite page and in the floor plans below. The only difference is in the size of the sections, and the position of the broom cabinet has been reversed.

This arrangement is very convenient for clearing away and washing dishes. The broom cabinet also has the added convenience of an ironing board in the door.



North Elevation

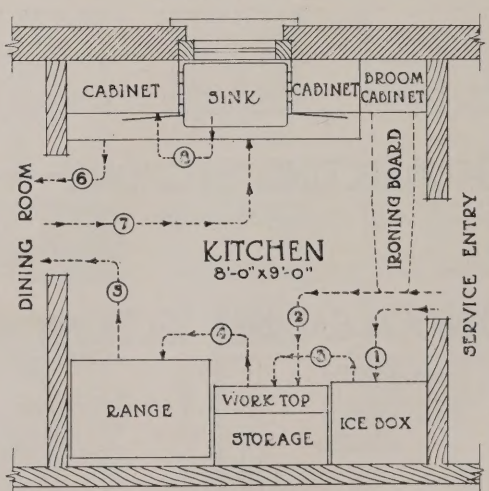


South Elevation

Floor Plan of

AN EFFICIENT KITCHEN

showing correct placement of Cabinet Arrangement 52
(see photograph on opposite page)

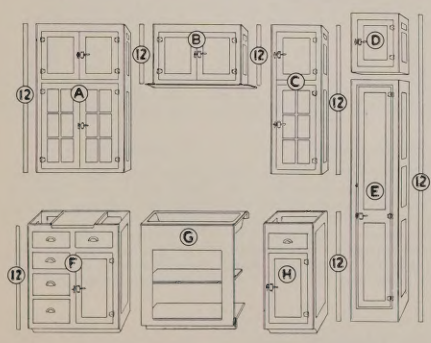


The door openings are on the East and West walls so the traffic in this kitchen will be straight through the kitchen. The cabinet on the North wall is for dishes, silver and linens; the units on the South wall are for storage and preparation of food. The routing is as follows:

(1) Bringing in fruit, milk and perishable foods (also ice if not automatic refrigeration).
(2) Bringing in canned goods and staple groceries.
(3) Preparation of food. (Mixing bowls, etc., in bottom of cabinet.)
(4) Cooking food. (Salads, etc., will go direct to dining room.)
(5) Serving. (Cabinet at left of sink may be used.)
(6) Dishes and silver to dining room for setting table.
(7) Clearing away dishes for dishwashing.
(8) Drying wishes and putting away in cabinets.

Other necessary routing is convenient since ice box is near sink so perishable left-overs can be returned to storage, etc.

ARRANGEMENT 52—Tile drain applied. Broom cabinet built-in with the kitchen cupboards; broom cabinet door contains built-in ironing board. Arrangement of the sections can be reversed if desired. Sections used to build this kitchen cabinet are shown below at left. The same sections could be be rearranged to build the kitchen shown at right. Size of sections shown are as follows:



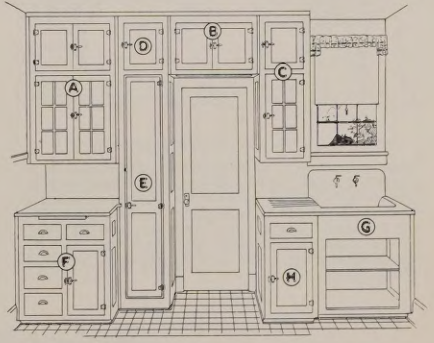
Arrangement 52

A—2′6″ Upper Section*
B—2′6″ Connecting Section†
C—1′6″ Upper Section*
D—Broom Cabinet Ceiling Section
E—Broom Cabinet
F—2′6″ Base Section*
G—3′0″ Sink Section (reduced)‡
H—1′6″ Base Section*
(12)—Adjustable Filler Strip

*Available in five other widths.
†Available in three other widths.
‡Available in two other widths—also can be furnished with pair paneled doors.

Note—If arrangement at right is to be built, it will be necessary to order the counter tops additional. See page 33.

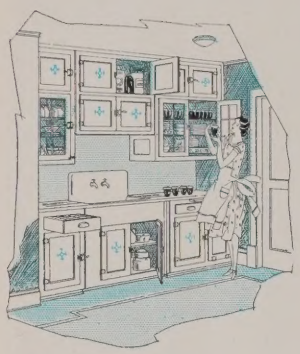
See Floor Plan on Opposite Page



Arrangement 53

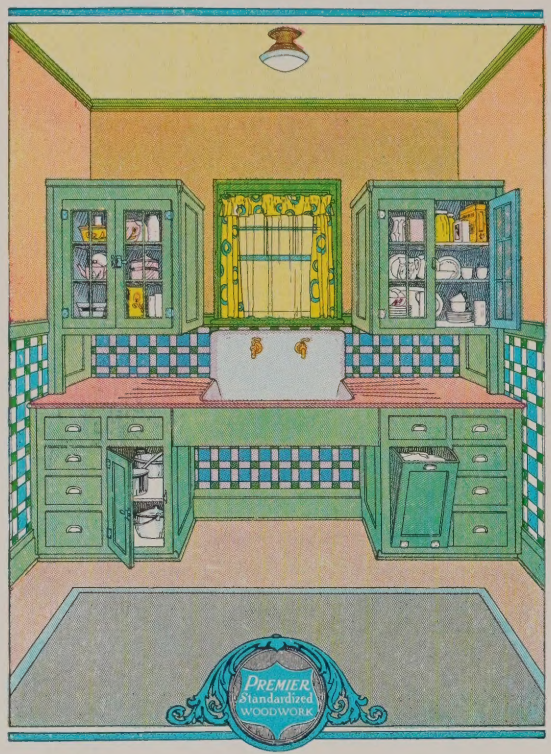
KITCHEN CABINET SUGGESTIONS

The Practical Six



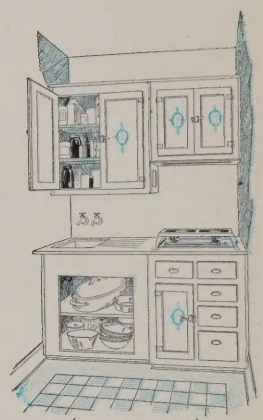
Arrangement A1

Two connecting sections over sink utilize all available space for storage. Sink section with doors also offers handy cupboard space for dishpan and other large utensils. Space required, 7'0" or wider; height arrangement C, 8'6" as shown.



Arrangement A2

The Practical Six



Arrangement A3

Sink, stove and plenty of storage space for a small kitchenette. Sink 14"x20" turned parallel to side wall to allow working space between sink and stove. Wall space required, 5'6" to 8'9"; height arrangement A, 7'0" high.

THIS has been a most popular arrangement for some time, as it is very efficient for clearing away and washing dishes. Both base sections are shown with the extra drawers and one with the auxiliary bin. Since the smallest base section to accommodate the standard extra drawers and bin is the 2'6" size, this arrangement requires a space 8'0" wide when allowance for sink is 3'0". By increasing space between cabinets as shown here it is easy to expand this arrangement without ordering larger sections. The Premier Filler Strip (patented) is used in scribing to wall.

How to Order the Kitchen Cabinet Shown Above

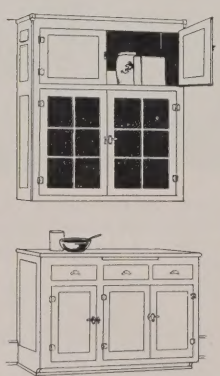
On account of the way cabinet sections, doors and extras are packed, it is necessary to order in the following way:

2—2'6" Upper Sections *with Glazed Doors* (No Ceiling Doors)
2—2'6" Base Sections
2—Extra Tiers of Drawers
1—Extra Bin Section
1—10'0" Drainboard (*Hole in Center*)

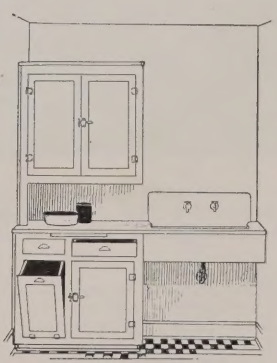
Note: Apron under sink is not furnished. By ordering larger sections (3'0", 3'6" or 4'0") it is easy to adjust this arrangement to fit any wall space from 8'0" to 12'6". By ordering smaller sections, this arrangement can be reduced as narrow as 6'0" but this will eliminate the drawers and bin.

Arrangement 1

Two sections (upper and base) make attractive kitchen dressers that are useful and spacious. Those shown here are 4'0" wide, but five other sizes are available down to 1'6" wide. The material furnished for Figure 1 (height arrangement A) will make Figure 2 (height arrangement B) by merely ordering the ceiling compartment doors and inverting the original upper section.

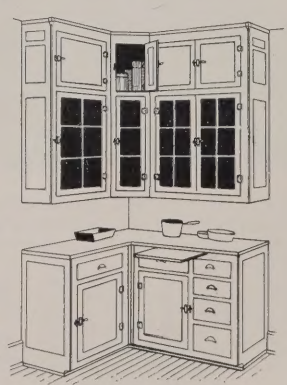


Arrangement 2



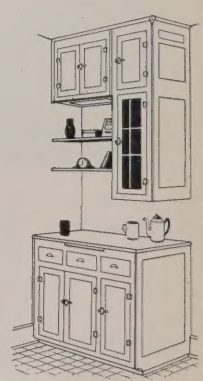
Arrangement 3

A two section dresser can be connected to a sink by using one of The Practical Six drainboards. This shows an extra bin provided in base section. An apron used under sink finishes the unit. Space required, 5'0" to 8'3"; height arrangement A. All shelves within convenient reach.



Arrangement 4

The Practical Six corner section is a great aid to utilizing space for cupboards when building around a corner. The installation shown requires 3'9" from corner on left and 4'9" from corner on right. This arrangement is practical when space from corner is 3'3" up to 5'9".



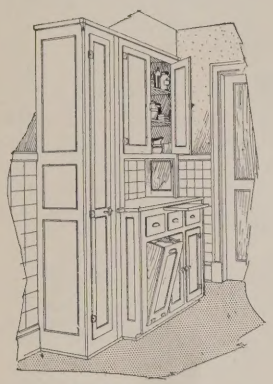
Arrangement 5

One large base section can have two narrow sections above giving higher working space. Note how shelves can be added. Height arrangement C. Notice the toe space allowance.

See page 27 for instructions on "How to Order"

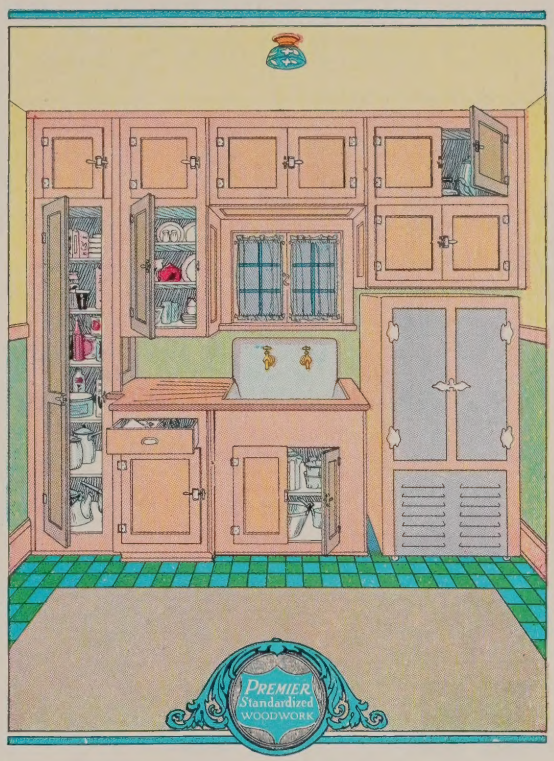
KITCHEN CABINET SUGGESTIONS

The Practical Six



Arrangement A5

A broom cabinet used alongside a regular two section dresser is convenient, especially when the broom cabinet is equipped with a built-in ironing board. Space required, 4′0″ to 5′6″; height arrangement A, 7′0″ height shown.



Arrangement A6

The Practical Six

Arrangement A7

Showing how the Broom Cabinet sections line up with upper sections and fit to ends of base sections in a complete cabinet arrangement, including sink. Space required, 6′6″ to 9′9″; height arrangement C, 9′0″ height shown.

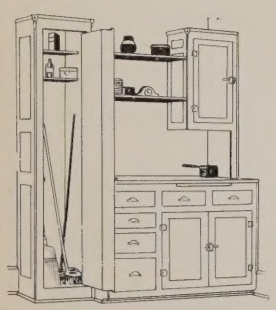
A PREPARATION center with everything within easy reach. Broom Cabinet has been converted into dish and utensil cabinet by supplying extra shelves. Two connecting sections are built down from ceiling to allow for refrigerator. This is also a good clearing away center. Wall space required as shown, 9′0″ to 10′3″; height arrangement C, 8′6″ height shown.

How to Order the Complete Cabinet Shown Above

Smaller or larger sections could be ordered to fit other space requirements, but the cabinet shown consists of:

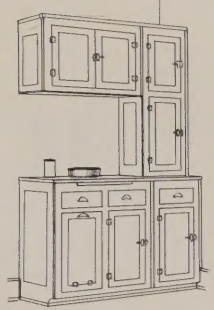
1 Broom Cabinet with Paneled Door	1—1′6″ Upper Section (with Paneled Door and Ceiling Compartment Door)	3—3′0″ Connecting Sections
1 Broom Cabinet Ceiling Section	1—1′6″ Base Section	1—3′0″ Sink Section (with doors)
		1—8′0″ Drainboard (Hole in end)

Note: It is easy to build this same arrangement into any wall space from 8′0″ to 14′6″. All hardware included.



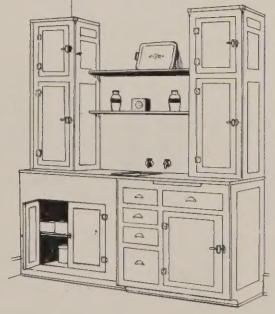
Arrangement 6

Handy shelves can be supplied to go between small upper section and broom cabinet when used with a large size base section. Space required, 4′0″ to 5′9″; height arrangement A. This illustrates a 4′0″ base section with extra tier of drawers.



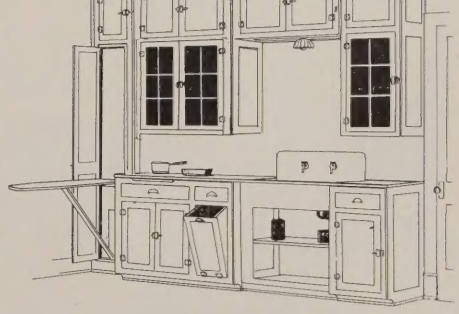
Arrangement 7

Upper Sections placed directly on counter top. Ceiling compartment within easy reach. Space required, 4′6″ to 8′3″; height arrangement B. *Although these two installations have reduced working space, the shelves of ceiling compartments are brought within easy reach.*



Arrangement 8

All shelves within easy reach. Small sink placed at right end of large sink section leaves space for small upper section on counter top. Extra drawers shown in base section at right. Space required 5′0″ to 8′3″; height arrangement B.



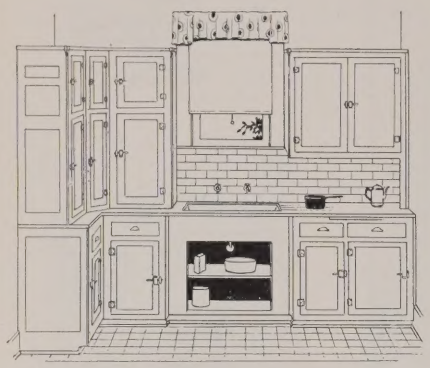
Arrangement 9

Ironing Board in door of broom cabinet does not use any of the space in the broom closet itself and makes this cabinet serve a three-fold purpose when ceiling compartment is provided for extra storage space. This arrangement requires a minimum space of 7′0″; as shown 9′0″ wide. The cabinet shown at left of sink is the 3′6″ size; at right of sink, a 1′6″ size. See page 23 for similar arrangement.

See page 21 for chart showing all sizes of each section

KITCHEN CABINET ARRANGEMENTS

Demonstrating the Flexibility of The Practical Six

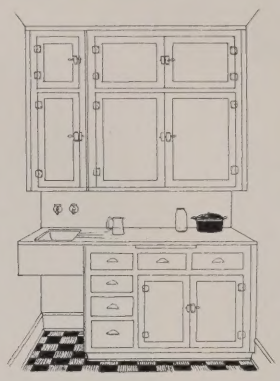


Arrangement 10

To gain more cabinet space in a small room, build cabinets around corner, using Premier corner section which utilizes space in corner. Sink section used without doors. Space required, 8′6″ or wider; height arrangement B (see page 18). A 3′0″ section used at right of sink—five other sizes available.

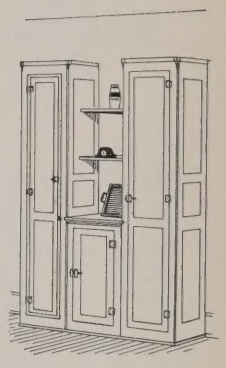
Arrangement 11

Broom cabinets on either side of regular kitchen dresser; one with built-in ironing board in door, the other with shelves to make dish cabinet. Space required, 5′6″ to 7′6″; height arrangement A (see page 34).



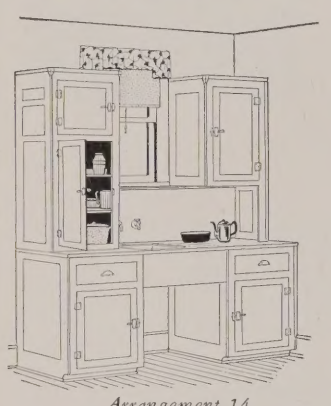
Arrangement 12

Ideal for kitchenette; maximum cupboard space between narrow walls. Sink 14″x20″ is turned parallel to side wall. Space required, 4′0″ or wider; height arrangement C (see page 35).



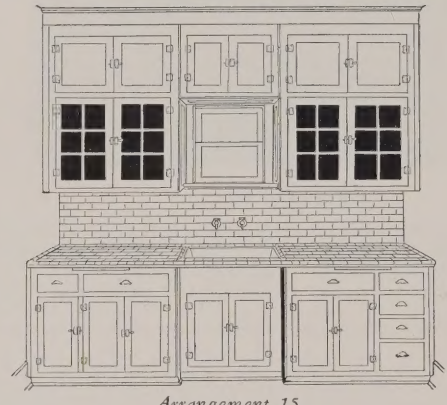
Arrangement 13

Upper section cut off and placed on floor between two broom cabinets. Space required, 4′6″ of wider; height 7′0″ (see page 34).



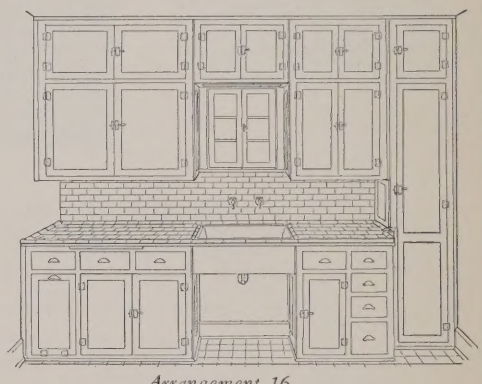
Arrangement 14

Adapted to very small kitchens. Convenient and easily accessible cupboards. Space required, 5′6″ or wider depending on size of sink; height 7′4½″, arrangement B (see page 34). This shows 2′0″ sections on either side of sink.



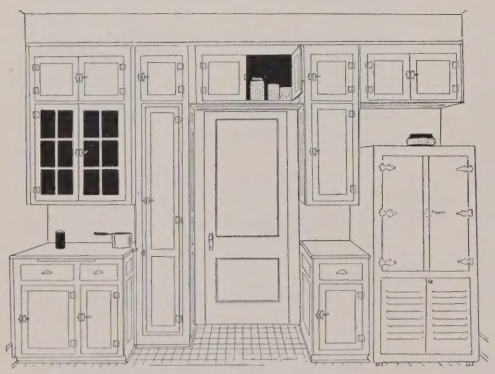
Arrangement 15

Popular arrangement with lots of work space and storage. Tile drainboard and splash. Shows sink section closed with doors, and connection section over window. Space required, 5′6″ or wider; height 9′0″, arrangement C (wide facia at top). This shows 3′6″ sections on either side of sink.



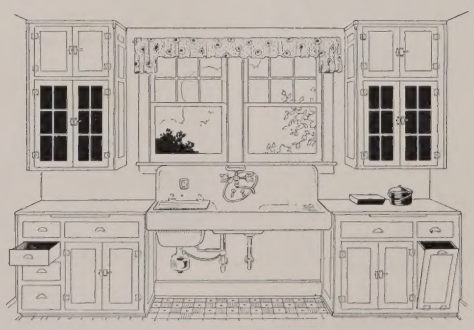
Arrangement 16

Apron used under sink instead of sink section. Tile drainboard and splash. Connecting section used over window. Broom cabinet used at right. Plenty of storage space in ceiling compartments, ample space for utensils and groceries within easy reach. Space required, 7′0″ or wider; total width as shown 8′6″; height illustrated 8′2″.



Arrangement 17

Storage space over room door and over refrigerator by using connecting sections. This arrangement demonstrates the remarkable utility of The Practical Six Cabinets to fit unusual conditions. Can be duplicated when there is 3′6″ to 4′0″ on either side or room door. Height arrangement C showing plastered bulkhead built down. 10′0″ ceiling.



Arrangement 18

An airy, modern kitchen. On account of wide windows, upper sections narrower than base sections have been used. Toe space has been eliminated to fit cabinet to ceiling height of 8′0″. This makes excellent installation where there is 3′0″, 3′6″ or 4′0 on either side of the electric sink. 3′6″ base sections shown here.

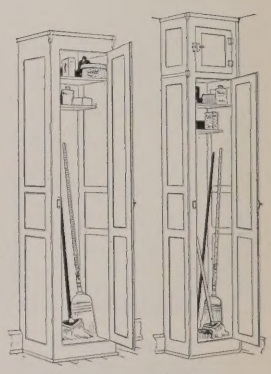


Fig. 19 *Fig. 20*

Broom cabinet can be used independently and can be fitted to ceiling as shown in Figure 20. This cabinet can also be equipped with ironing board in the door. (See page 32).

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

HOW TO ORDER

The Practical Six

After planning location of windows, doors, sink, ice box, stove and cabinets in the kitchen, it is easy to figure the size, style and quantity of *The* PRACTICAL SIX sections required. It is necessary to specify all doors for upper sections. (See italics in sample orders below). It is also necessary to specify doors for sink section, bin, tier of drawers, and counter tops if they are required. Example orders are shown below to show—

Practical Variations in the Same Arrangement of Cabinets

Example: Popular Arrangement with Cabinet on Both Sides of Sink.

These three drawings show how same arrangement of cabinets can have additional features without changing arrangement or size. Exact cabinets shown below require a wall space from 8'0" to 8'6" wide (adjustable). To fit this arrangement into other wall space, see schedule at bottom of page.

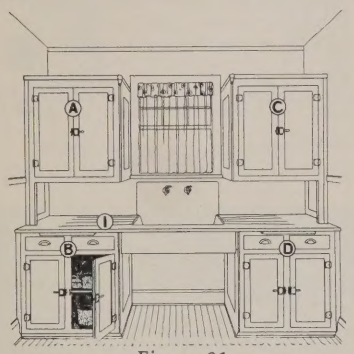


Figure 91

The Simplest and Least Expensive Installation—No Ceiling Compartments

For	Order
A&C	2—2'6" Upper Sections *with Paneled Doors* (No Ceiling Doors)
B&D	2—2'6" Base Sections.
I*	1—8'0" Drainboard *with hole for sink in center.*

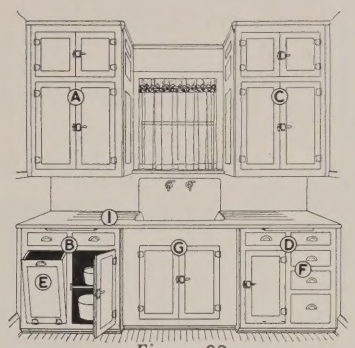


Figure 92

Add Ceiling Compartments, Sink Section, Bin and Tier of Drawers

For	Order
A&C	2—2'6" Upper Sections *with Paneled Doors and Ceiling Doors.*
B&D	2—2'6" Base Sections.
E	1—Standard Bin.
F	1—Tier of Drawers.
G	1—3'0" Sink Section *with Paneled Doors.*
I*	1—8'0" Drainboard *with hole for sink in center.*

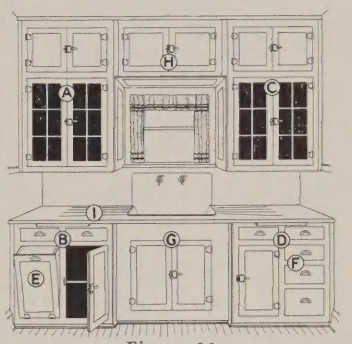


Figure 93

Add Connection Section and change from Paneled to Glazed Doors

For	Order
A&C	2—2'6" Upper Sections *with Glazed Doors and Ceiling Doors.*
B&D	2—2'6" Base Sections.
E	1—Standard Bin.
F	1—Tier of Drawers.
G	1—3'0" Sink Section with *Pan. Doors.*
H	1—3'0" Connecting Section.
I*	1—8'0" Drainboard *with hole for sink*

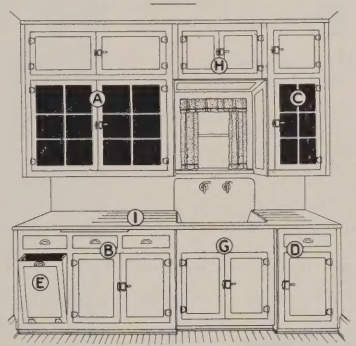


Figure 94—Window not in center (see list at right)

Figure 94

Same arrangement and same total width with window not in center

For	Order
A	4'0" Upper Section *with Glazed Doors and Ceiling Doors.*
B	4'0" Base Section.
C	1'6" Upper Section *with Glazed Door and Ceiling Door.*
D	1'6" Base Section.
E	Standard Bin.
G	3'0" Sink Section *with Doors* (stiles reduced).
H	2'6" Connecting Section.
I	8'0" Counter Top. (Cut sink hole to fit)

**If cabinets are expanded by Filler Strip (scribed to wall) so that cabinet is wider than 8'0" it will be necessary to order 10'0" drainboard.*

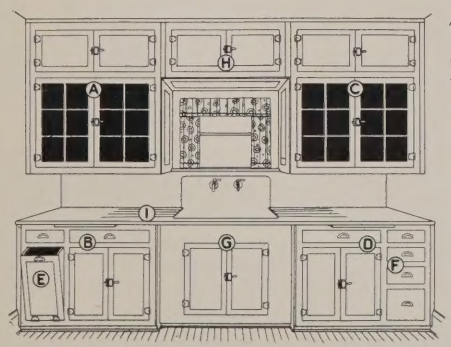


Figure 95

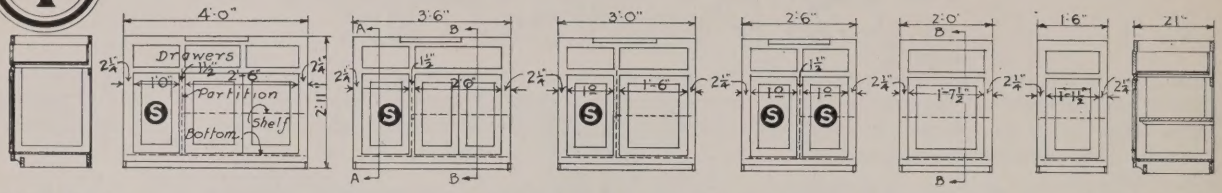
This cabinet is exactly the same as the one shown in Figure 93 except that it is wider. "A and B" and "C and D" are 3'6" wide here instead of 2'6" while "H and G" are 3'6" wide here instead of 3'0".

The following table applies to the number of units shown in Figure 95 which is an enlargement of Figure 93. These figures are based on the assumption that the sink and window are to be in the center of the wall space.

SCHEDULE

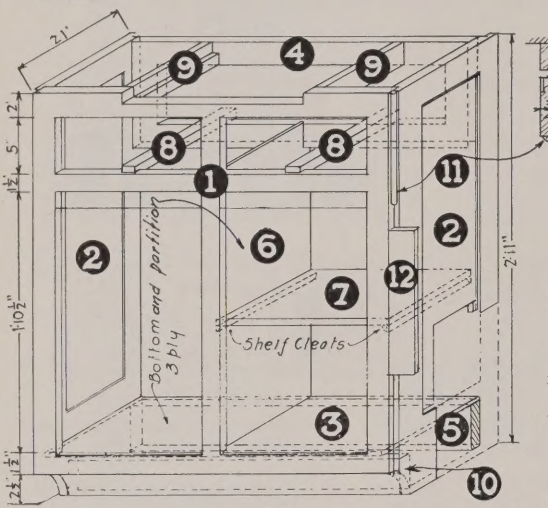
Width of Wall Space	A and B	H and G	C and D	E and F	I
12'0" to 12'6"	4'0"	4'0"	4'0"	standard	14'0"
11'6" to 12'0"	4'0"	3'6"	4'0"	"	12'0"
11'0" to 11'6"	3'6"	4'0"	3'6"	"	12'0"
10'6" to 11'0"	3'6"	3'6"	3'6"	"	12'0"
10'0" to 10'6"	3'6"	3'0"	3'6"	"	12'0"
9'6" to 10'0"	3'0"	3'6"	3'0"	"	10'0"
9'0" to 9'6"	3'0"	3'0"	3'0"	"	10'0"
8'6" to 9'0"	3'0"	2'6"	3'0"	"	10'0"
8'0" to 8'6"	2'6"	3'0"	2'6"	"	10'0"
7'6" to 8'0"	2'6"	2'6"	2'6"	"	8'0"
7'0" to 7'6"	2'0"	3'0"	2'0"	none	8'0"
6'6" to 7'0"	2'0"	2'6"	2'0"	"	8'0"
6'0" to 6'6"	1'6"	3'0"	1'6"	"	8'0"
5'6" to 6'0"	1'6"	2'6"	1'6"	"	8'0"

1 BASE SECTIONS *(Made in Six Widths)*

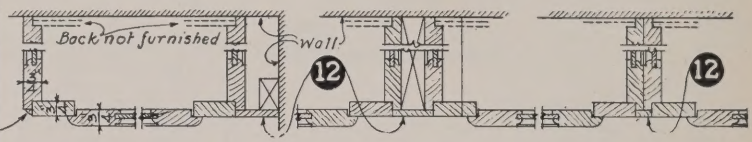


SECTION A-A — ELEVATION OF BASE SECTIONS — SECTION B-B

Note—Four Base Sections have Standard Compartments marked (S)—Auxiliary Bin and Tier of Drawers shown below fit in these compartments. Breadboards in all Sections except 2'0" and 1'6" widths. Toe space is provided at bottom of all Sections. Backs are not furnished but paneled ends (sides) are rabbeted to receive backs, if desired. Counter shelves are not packed in cartons with Base Sections but are furnished individually packed as shown on page 33. Doors and drawers are of the offset or lip front type, neither require fitting. Special nickel-plated Kitchen Cabinet Hardware furnished.



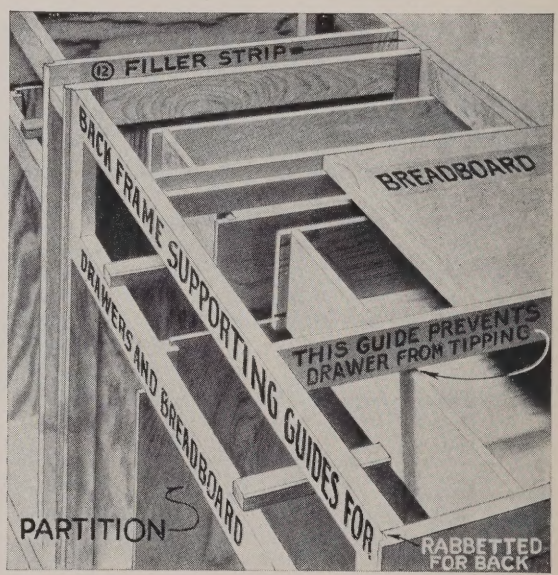
DETAIL OF BASE SECTION 2'6" WIDE
Other Widths Similar



Cabinets Against Wall — *Cabinets Separated* — *Butted Together*

PLAN SHOWING FLEXIBILITY THROUGH USE OF FILLER STRIP

The patented Filler Strip is furnished 4" wide and can be reduced any fraction of an inch down to ¾". When Filler Strip is not used, Moulding (No. 11) is used in the corner joint. (See page 36 for complete explanation).

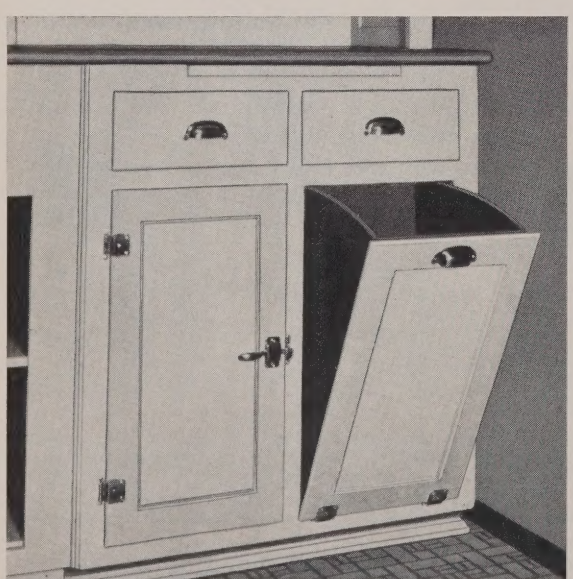


SCHEDULE OF PARTS

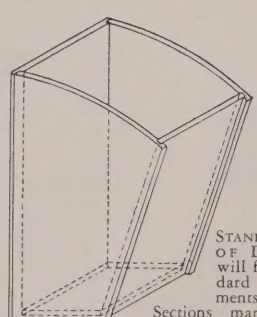
1—Front Frame. (Put together at Factory.)
2—Paneled Ends (Dadoed for bottom and cut out at front for toe space.)
3—Bottom. (3-ply laminated fir.)
4—Bread-board and drawer slide back frame. (Built up at Factory.)
5—Bottom support at back.
6—Partition. (3-ply laminated fir.)
7—Shelf. (Supported on shelf cleats.)
8—Hardwood Drawer Slide.
9—Bread-board slide. Forms anti-tipping strip for drawers; furnished for all drawers.
10—Toe board.
11—Small quarter round to fit in corner.
12—Filler Strip—patented.

PACKING AND WEIGHTS

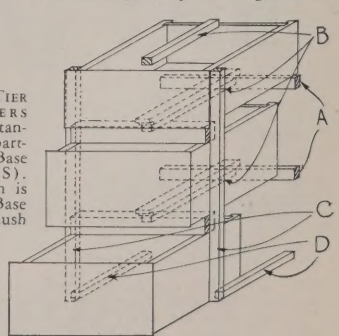
Cabinets are carton packed, knocked down, with hardware, not painted, and without counter tops. Shipping weights of each size as follows:
1'6", 35 lbs.; 2'0", 40 lbs.; 2'6", 50 lbs.; 3'0", 55 lbs.; 3'6", 60 lbs.; 4'0", 70 lbs.



EXTRAS FOR BASE SECTIONS

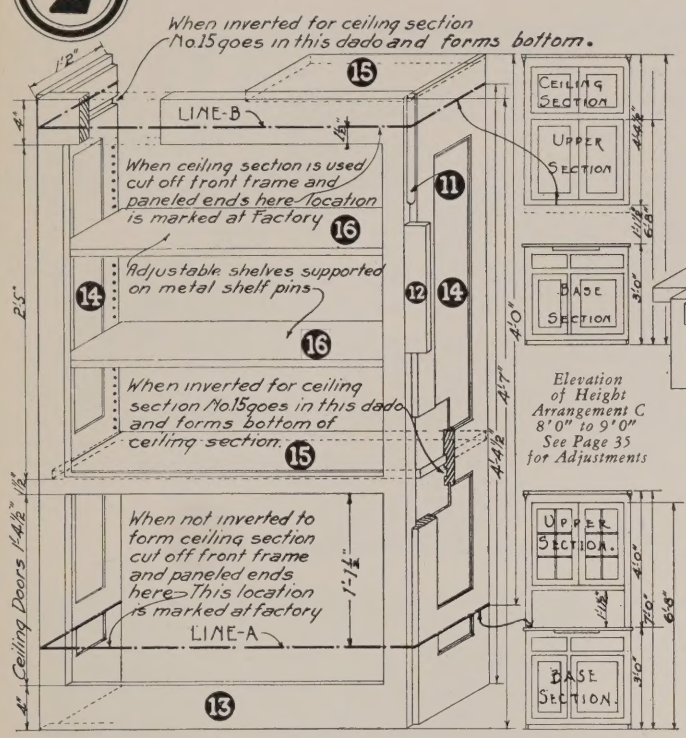


STANDARD BIN will fit all standard compartments of Base Sections marked (S). Bin is packed separately and is furnished only as an extra. Ends are dadoed so location of parts is easy. Bin is to be attached to door of standard compartment which will be hinged at bottom. Necessary screws furnished. Carton packed (KD) with nickel plated pull. Weight 10 lbs.



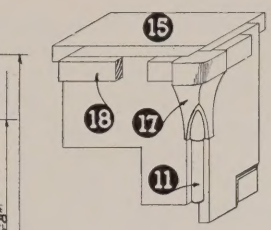
STANDARD TIER OF DRAWERS will fit all standard compartments of Base Sections marked (S). "C" is frame which is attached to back of front frame of Base Section with cross members projecting flush with face of cabinet. "B" indicates the hardwood drawer slides and anti-tipping strips. "A" shows rests for drawer slides. "D" indicates guides for bottom drawer slides on bottom of cabinet. Carton packed (KD) complete with hardware. Weight 16 lbs.

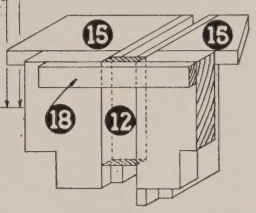
2 UPPER SECTIONS *(Made in Six Widths)*


When inverted for ceiling section No.15 goes in this dado and forms bottom.
LINE-B
When ceiling section is used cut off front frame and paneled ends here-location is marked at factory
Adjustable shelves supported on metal shelf pins
When inverted for ceiling section No.15 goes in this dado and forms bottom of ceiling section.
When not inverted to form ceiling section cut off front frame and paneled ends here-This location is marked at factory
LINE-A
Ceiling Doors 1'4½" 1/2"
CEILING SECTION
UPPER SECTION
BASE SECTION
UPPER SECTION
BASE SECTION

DETAIL OF STANDARD UPPER SECTION
showing top and bottom (No. 15) in correct position for Height Arrangement A—see elevation at right.

Elevation of Height Arrangement A





Elevation of Height Arrangement C 8'0" to 9'0" See Page 35 for Adjustments

UPPER SECTIONS are invertible; can be used with or without ceiling compartment doors. Other doors can be furnished glazed or paneled. Therefore, they are packed separately and must be specified.

Note—Two corner blocks (No. 17) are furnished in each upper section package. They are used at top corner of cabinet only when paneled ends are exposed and filler strip (No. 12) is not used. Band mould (No. 18) furnished in all packages.

When joining sections, filler strip (No. 12) is used. This provides flexibility in filling certain spaces, as No. 12 is furnished 4" wide and can be reduced to suit conditions. See floor plans on opposite page showing end of cabinet against wall and how filler strip (No. 12) forms a scribing strip. (See page 36 for Filler Strip explanation.)

SCHEDULE OF PARTS

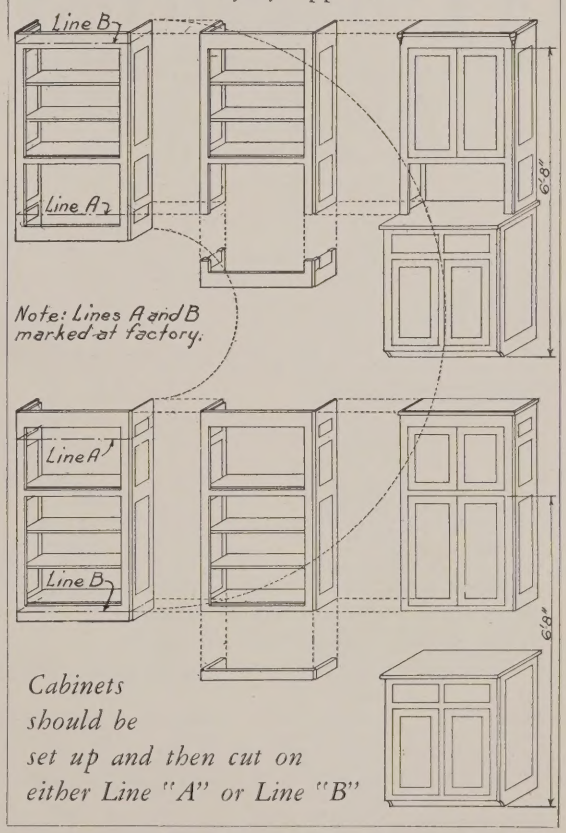
11—Moulding (for corner)	12—Filler Strip (for corner)
13—Front Frame (doweled)	14—Paneled Ends (rabbetted)
15—Top and Bottom	16—Shelves (adjustable)
17—Corner Block (for top)	18—Band Mould

WIDTHS OF UPPER SECTIONS

Made in 6 widths: 1'6" — 2'0" — 2'6" — 3'0" — 3'6" — 4'0"

When ordering Upper Sections specify Ceiling Doors if they are to be included.

This Chart Demonstrates the Invertibility of Upper Sections



Cabinets should be set up and then cut on either Line "A" or Line "B"

DOORS—*When ordering, specify "Glazed" or "Paneled"*

Main Doors furnished either paneled or glazed (6 lights) with Libbey-Owens "A" glass. Ceiling compartment doors are paneled. All doors for sections 2'6", 3'0", 3'6", 4'0" wide are in pairs; others are single doors (1'6" and 2'0" widths).

PACKING AND WEIGHTS

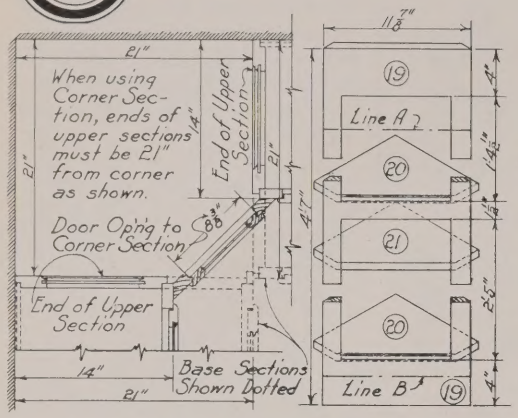
Cabinets are carton packed, knocked down, with hardware for main doors only, not painted. Doors for each section packed separately with wood banded edges and face protected with corrugated carton material. Weights of cabinets without doors as follows:

1'6", 25 lbs.; 2'0", 30 lbs.; 2'6", 35 lbs.; 3'0", 40 lbs.; 3'6", 45 lbs.; 4'0", 50 lbs.

Average weights of doors as follows:
Paneled—10 lbs.; Glazed—12 lbs.; Ceiling Compartment—7 lbs.

See pages 34 and 35 for Explanation of Height Adjustments

3 CORNER SECTION *(Made in One Size Only)*



SCHEDULE OF PARTS: 19—Front Frame; 20—Top & Bottom; 21—2 Shelves. Shelf cleats are furnished for shelves.

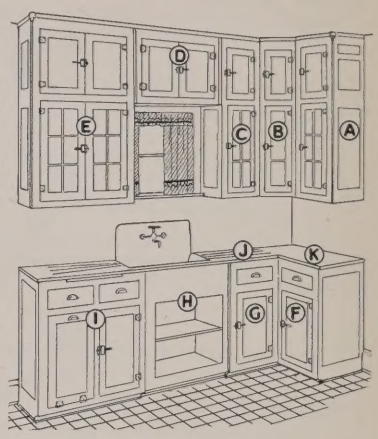
Cabinet at right demonstrates how Corner Section "B" joins upper sections in right angle corner.

Corner Section can be furnished with paneled or glazed door, with or without ceiling compartment door.

Since the Corner Section is used only to connect Upper Sections around a right angle corner, no ends are furnished with the Corner Section. Corner Sections are made to line up with Upper Sections and can be cut and inverted same as Upper Sections.

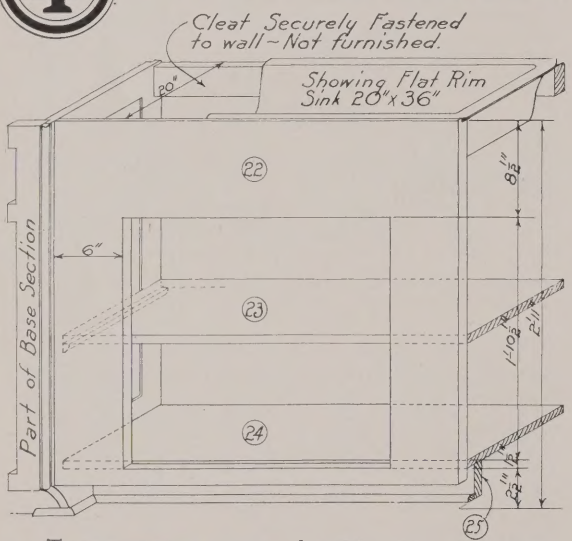
SPECIFICATIONS

Depth of Cabinet—Fits right angle corner, 14" along each side, 21" along each wall.
Height from Floor—Same as three height arrangements for Upper Section.
Doors—Either paneled or glazed for Upper Section, paneled for Ceiling Compartment—packed singly.
Shelves—Two shelves furnished with shelf cleats.
Hardware—For Upper Section Door, packed with cabinet; for Ceiling Compartment Door, packed with door.
Packing—Cabinet (KD) carton packed; doors, same as for upper section. Cabinet, 21 lbs.



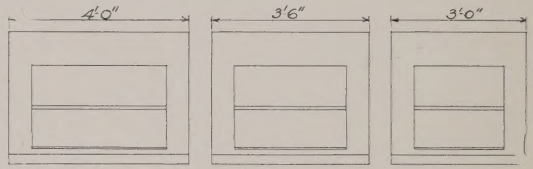
Arrangement 73—(description on page 18)

4 SINK SECTIONS *(Made in Three Widths)*



THESE SECTIONS are made with wide stiles so they can be cut down when adjusting cabinets to a definite width. Specify "with doors"—if desired.

SCHEDULE OF PARTS: 22—Front Frame; 23—Shelf; 24—Bottom; 25—Toe Board. Shelf cleats are furnished.



ELEVATIONS SHOWING THREE WIDTHS

Sink Sections are always used with Base Sections or against wall so no ends are furnished. Detail at left shows sink 20" wide. If 18" sink is used, rip 2" off back edge shelf and bottom and push front frame back 2".

Sink Sections can be used with doors as shown at right, or without doors as shown above in Arrangement 73. Therefore, doors are packed separately, and furnished only when specified.

SPECIFICATIONS

Depth—18" or 20", depending on width of sink. When 18" sink is used, shelf and bottom are reduced, since they are furnished for 20" depth.
Height from Floor—3'0" including drainboard.
Width (three sizes) 3'0", 3'6", 4'0".
Hardware—Packed with doors only.
Packing—Cabinet sections (KD) carton packed; doors, wood banded edges and face protected with corrugated carton material. Approximate weights: 3'0"-25 lbs.; 3'6"-27 lbs.; 4'0"-32 lbs. Doors for above 3 sizes----av. 8 lbs.

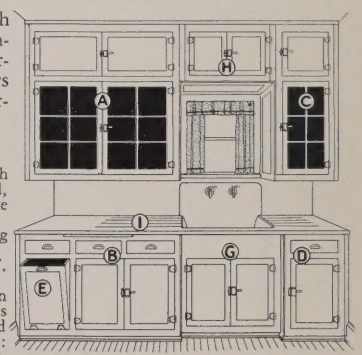


Figure 94—(see page 27)

What The Practical Six Means to the Architect

Since the architect is desirous of rendering satisfaction to his client, he will be interested in the features described on pages 19 and 22. There are other special advantages to the architect himself.

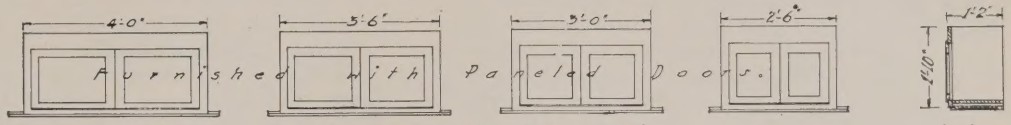
1. *Saves Detailing and Designing*—By merely specifying sections of The Practical Six, the draughtsman can lay out a kitchen cabinet that will have all the convenience and beauty that he would put into the cabinet if he spent time and thought in designing it himself.
2. *Guaranteed Materials*—The PREMIER trade mark insures properly seasoned lumber, careful and precise manufacturing, and—
3. *Good Design*—On account of the years of experience behind The Practical Six sections, the architect knows that good looking cabinets will be effected. Appropriate nickel plated kitchen cabinet hardware is furnished.
4. *Saves Money*—Advanced manufacturing processes produce these quality cabinets at much lower costs than special millwork and guard against delays in waiting for material.
5. *Flexibility*—Cabinets will fit in any size kitchen. The kitchen does not have to be built to fit cabinets.
6. *Color Possibilities*—The neat paneling, the mouldings and finished edges offer unusual opportunities for simple separation of colors by giving the painter a guide.

What The Practical Six Means to the Contractor

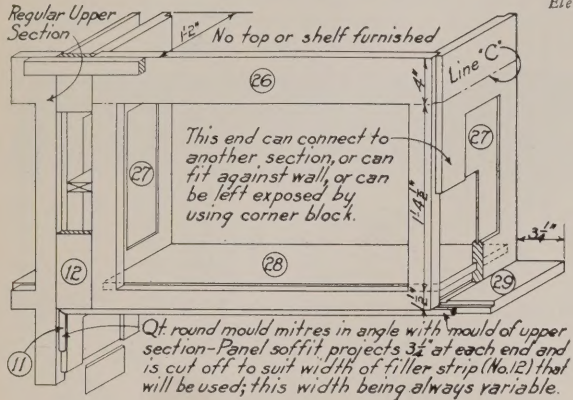
Like the architect, the builder is interested in building his reputation by giving satisfaction to his customers. He will be interested in the points of construction superiority and the following facts which are particularly beneficial to the contractor.

1. *Availability*—No time is lost in waiting for materials, as is often the case with special millwork.
2. *Easy Assembling*—All parts made to fit at factory. Parts are numbered and marked and an assembling chart enclosed.
3. *Adjustability*—Premier Adjustable Filler Strip (patented) scribes to wall and joins cabinets.
4. *Hardware Furnished*—Special nickel plated hardware appropriate for cabinets of this design. No time or trouble spent by contractor in selecting hardware.
5. *Lip Front Doors*—Fitted at factory with sufficient clearance to allow for climatic changes. Special hardware furnished makes hanging easy —no fitting.
6. *Carefully Machined Drawers*—Lip front type. Easily put together.
7. *Provision for Backs*—Although not furnished, backs of laminated panels or wall board can easily be put on as back edges of paneled ends are rabbetted.
8. *Simplicity*—One or two installations will familiarize carpenters with the assembling and flexibility.

5 CONNECTING SECTIONS *(Made in Four Widths)*



Elevations of the Four Different Widths *Section*

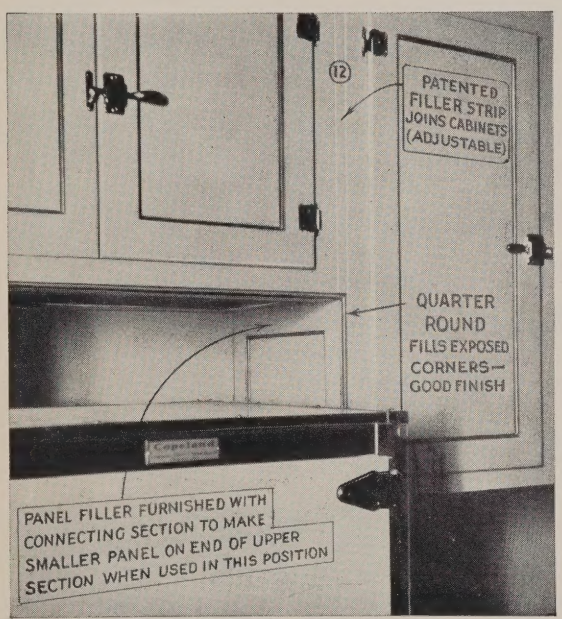

Regular Upper Section
1½"
No top or shelf furnished
Line "C"
This end can connect to another section, or can fit against wall, or can be left exposed by using corner block.
14½"
3¼"
Qt. round mould mitres in angle with mould of upper section—Panel soffit projects 3¼" at each end and is cut off to suit width of filler strip (No. 12) that will be used; this width being always variable.

DETAIL OF CONNECTING SECTION

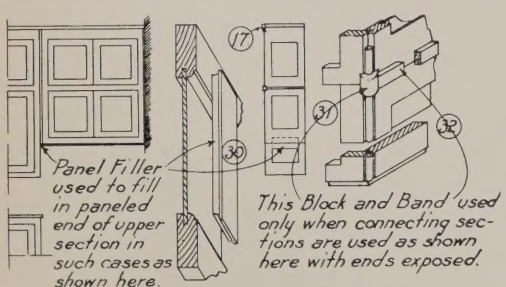
SPECIFICATIONS—*Depth of Cabinet*—14" overall.
Height—1'10"; height from floor regulated by other sections as shown in combination arrangements on page 34.
Width—(four sizes)—2'6", 3'0", 3'6", 4'0"; when fitted between other sections or walls, can be expanded 6½" by use of filler strip and paneled soffit which is furnished 6½" longer than width of each section.
Hardware and Doors—Furnished complete with each cabinet.
Packing—Cabinet complete, (KD) carton packed. Approximate weights: 2'6"----25 lbs. 3'0"----27 lbs. 3'6"----30 lbs. 4'0"----33 lbs.

SCHEDULE OF PARTS

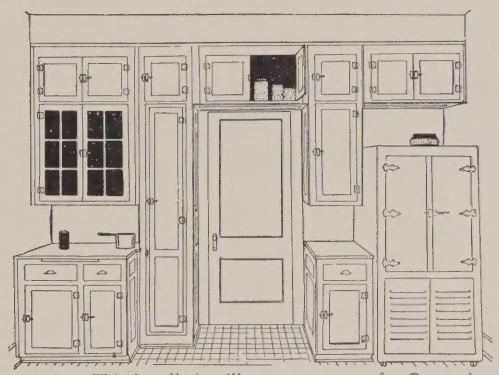
26—Front Frame—(put together at factory); 27—Paneled ends—(furnished complete as shown); 28—Bottom; 29—Paneled soffit (dadoed and left 3¼" longer at each end to allow for variations of Filler Strip No. 12); 17—Corner Block (2 furnished in each package); 18—Band moulding; 30—Panel Filler—(2 furnished in each carton—not used except when needed to fill panel of Upper Section as shown); 31—Corner Block—(only needed when 2 Connecting Sections are used, one above the other and then only when end is left exposed—one furnished); 32—Covering Strip—(one in each carton—needed only when No. 31 is used).


12
PATENTED FILLER STRIP JOINS CABINETS (ADJUSTABLE)
QUARTER ROUND FILLS EXPOSED CORNERS—GOOD FINISH
PANEL FILLER FURNISHED WITH CONNECTING SECTION TO MAKE SMALLER PANEL ON END OF UPPER SECTION WHEN USED IN THIS POSITION

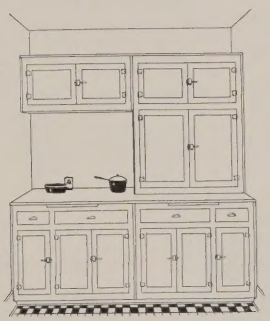
Panel Filler (No. 30) is used to fill in paneled end of Upper Section when a Connecting Section is used alongside main compartment of Upper Section as shown above or in Arrangement A on page 34.


17
31
32
30
Panel Filler used to fill in paneled end of upper section in such cases as shown here.
This Block and Band used only when connecting sections are used as shown here with ends exposed.

When two Connecting Sections are used (one on top of the other), the lower one should be cut off on Line "C" (shown in detail at top of page). Block (No. 31) and Band (No. 32) are used to cover the joint when the ends of the two Connecting Sections are exposed as shown above.

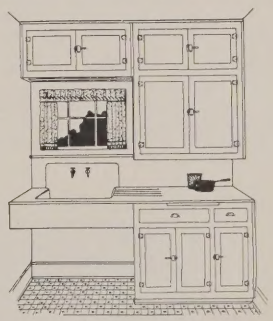


Arrangement 17—This installation illustrates two uses for Connecting Sections—one is used over room door and the other over the refrigerator. Room door must not be over 6'8" unless Upper Sections are raised higher than recommended, which would throw Broom Cabinet out of alignment.



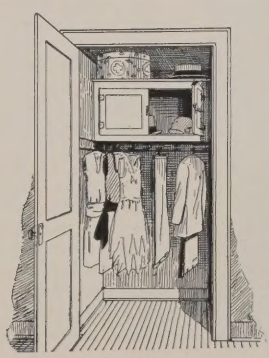
Arrangement 120

This shows Connecting Section over a working space on counter top—leaves head room and yet there is a handy cabinet above. This is Height Arrangement "B".



Arrangement 130

A Connecting Section can be used over a window when the window is not higher than 2'6" and when other height arrangements are maintained. (See page 35.)



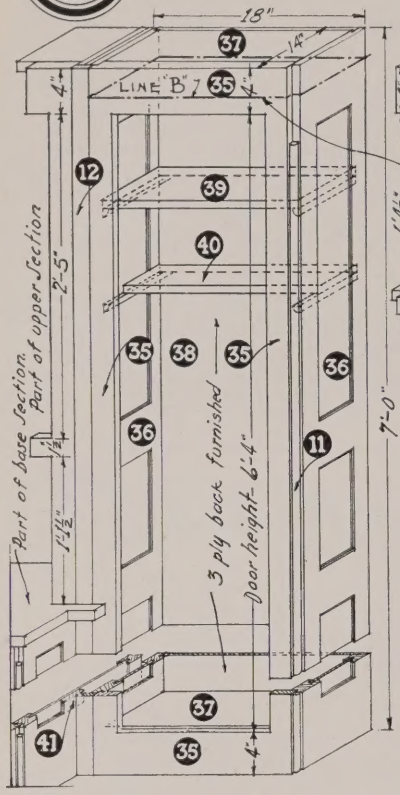
Something New for Closets

A Connecting Section can be put in the back of a closet to form a dust proof cabinet for hats. The Connecting Section can be placed on the wainscoting rail running around the closet. The four widths and the adjustable Filler Strip make it possible to fit these cabinets into many closets.

Since no top is furnished with the Connecting Sections, it will be necessary to supply a top. This should project over the front to give a good finish to the cabinet. Backs can also be put in these cabinets if desired.

The front edge of the panel soffit (underside of cabinet) can be used for holding hooks on which coat hangers can be hung. These will not go through the bottom as there is a false bottom in this cabinet as shown in detail above.

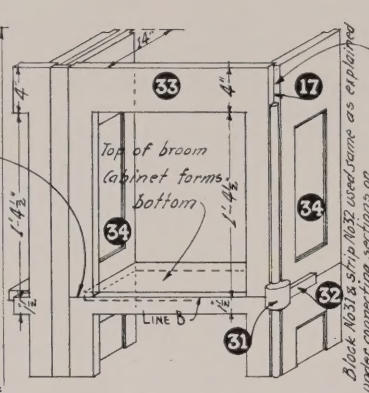
6 BROOM CABINET SECTIONS



DETAIL OF BROOM CABINET

This detail shows how broom cabinet joins regular Base and Upper Sections by use of filler strip (No. 12). Note that broom cabinet is 7′0″ high and when used in combination with Base and Upper Sections, Upper Sections *must* be cut on line "A" in order to make a 7′0″ height to line with broom cabinet.

When Broom Cabinet Ceiling Section is used alongside Upper Section Ceiling Compartments, distance between counter shelf and Upper Sections must be 1′1½″. See height information on page 35.


Top of broom cabinet forms bottom
LINE B
Block No31 & Strip No32 used same as explained under connecting sections on No11 corner block here.

DETAIL OF CEILING SECTION FOR BROOM CABINET

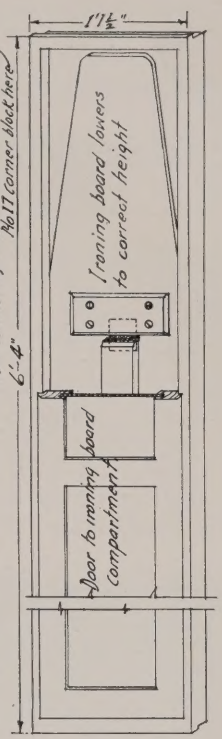
Top of broom cabinet should be cut off on line "B" when Broom Cabinet Ceiling Section is used as shown above.

SCHEDULE OF PARTS

Ceiling Section—(33) Front frame. (34) Paneled ends. (17) Corner block (none furnished) use block from broom cabinet if needed. (31) Corner block (one furnished). (32) Covering Strip (one furnished).
Broom Cabinet—(35) Front frame. (36) Paneled ends. (37) Top and bottom. (38) Laminated back. (39) Top shelf. (40) Narrow shelf. (41) Panel filler—one furnished (use only if needed). (11) Small qr. round mould. (12) Filler strip.

SPECIFICATIONS

Cabinet Depth—14″ overall. *Width*—1′6″.
Height—7′0″; can also be equipped with Ceiling Section to fit height arrangement C (see page 35).
Door—Either plain paneled door or with built-in ironing board, packed separately.
Hardware—Nickel plated hardware for one lip front door packed with cabinet. Hardware for ironing board compartment door packed with door. (See illustrations below)
Ceiling Section for Broom Cabinet—Made to fit broom cabinet and line up with other ceiling sections. Furnished complete with hardware and door.
Packing—Broom Cabinet (KD) carton packed. Ironing board compartment door (set up) individually carton packed; plain paneled door wood banded and protected with corrugated material. Weights: Broom Cabinet, 46 lbs.; Plain Door, 12 lbs.; Ceiling Section, 10 lbs.; Ironing Board Compartment Door, 28 lbs.



IRONING BOARD COMPARTMENT DOOR

fits broom cabinet, is individually carton packed, includes door to ironing board with necessary hardware. This door is built complete at factory; ironing board operative and ready for use.

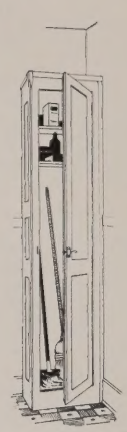


Figure 1

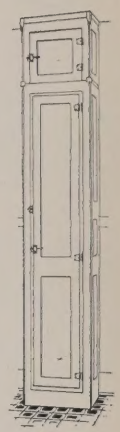


Figure 2

Figure 3

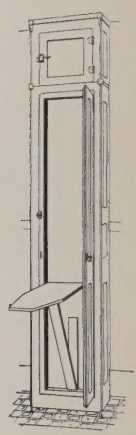
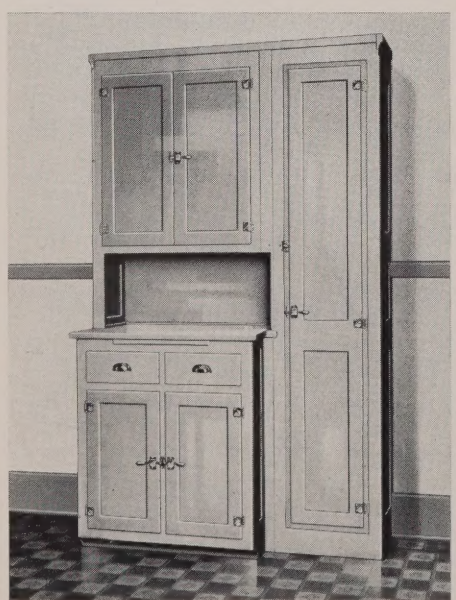


Figure 4

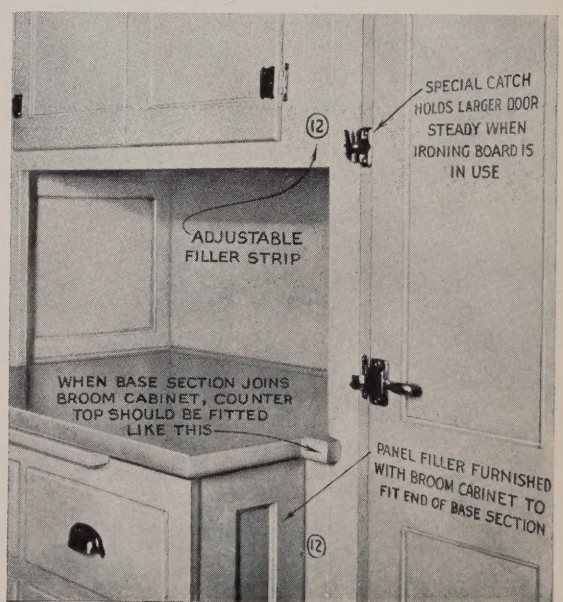
Fig. 1—Broom cabinet with ordinary door. *Fig. 2*—with ceiling section added and ironing board door (double door). *Fig. 3*—Ironing board door open (note thickness). *Fig. 4*—Main door closed, ironing board in use.



These photographs show style of hardware furnished

Broom Cabinet can be used alone or joined to other sections; can be used with or without ceiling compartment: also with or without ironing board built into the door.

When ordering Broom Cabinet be sure to specify whether ordinary paneled door or special door containing built-in ironing board is desired.

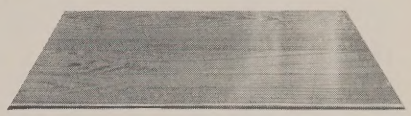

SPECIAL CATCH HOLDS LARGER DOOR STEADY WHEN IRONING BOARD IS IN USE
12
ADJUSTABLE FILLER STRIP
WHEN BASE SECTION JOINS BROOM CABINET, COUNTER TOP SHOULD BE FITTED LIKE THIS
PANEL FILLER FURNISHED WITH BROOM CABINET TO FIT END OF BASE SECTION
12

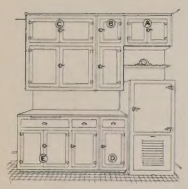
COUNTER TOPS AND DRAIN BOARDS

Premier counter tops and drainboards are made of narrow pieces glued up with waterproof glue. Joints are tongued and grooved. This construction prevents warping and splitting. Each board is sanded, individually wrapped and labeled so the board can be delivered without ever being exposed to dirt, rain or scratches.

Since all base sections are packed without counter tops, it is always necessary to order counter tops unless a tile drainboard is to be installed. Most installations require a long top so short tops would be wasted if packed with base sections.

All counter tops and drainboards are made of clear white pine, and are 21 5/8" wide and 1-1/16" thick. If hot linseed oil (boiled) is applied when boards are new, they will last indefinitely. Wood drainboards do not break and chip dishes.



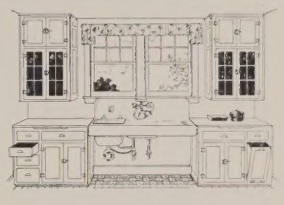


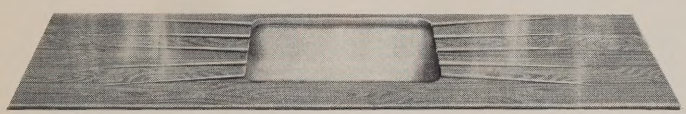
LONG COUNTER TOPS

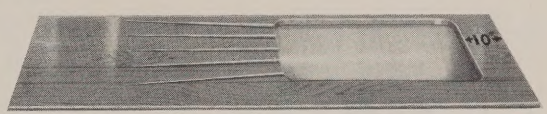
These tops are used to cover two or more base sections used in combination. Also used as drainboards when standard drainboards will not fit size of sink being used (cut hole to fit sink). Good one side, nosed front edge, and made in the following lengths: 5'0", 6'0", 8'0", 10'0", 12'0", 14'0", 16'0".

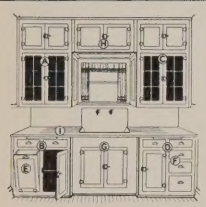
SHORT COUNTER TOPS

For single cabinets or pairs of cabinets as shown at right. Good one side, nosed front edge and two ends to exact size to fit the following base sections: 2'6", 3'0", 3'6", 4'0". Counters for smaller sections not furnished because small sections are seldom used except in combination with other units.







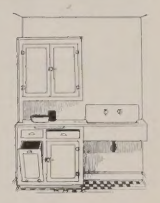


DRAINBOARDS (with hole in center)

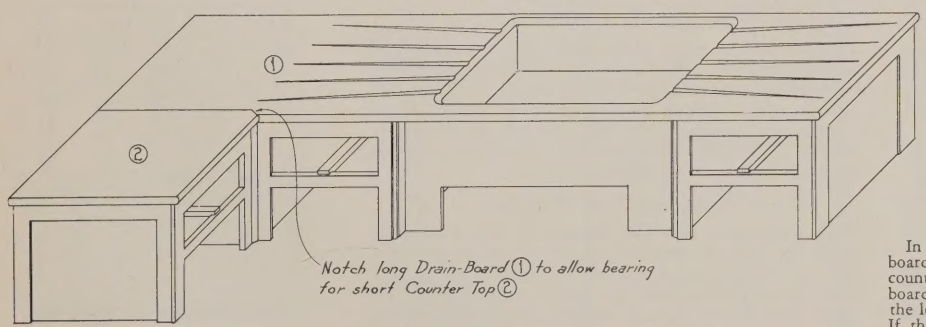
For installations as shown at left. Good one side, nosed front edge, with hole cut in center for 18"x30" sink, also have 22" fluted drains. For wider sink cut toward front, for longer sink enlarge hole on each side. Made in the following lengths: 8'0", 10'0", 12'0", 14'0". Can be fitted to porcelain splashboard.

DRAINBOARDS (with hole in end)

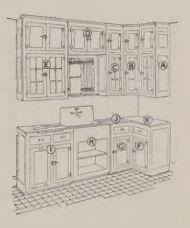
For installations as shown at right. Nosed one edge, good two sides, with hole for 18"x30" sink, cut 10" from end and fluted drains 22" long, cut on both sides of board running into sink. This makes these drain boards reversible, so sink can be placed at either right or left end. Made in two lengths: 8'0" and 10'0".



DETAIL SHOWING COUNTER TOPS AROUND A CORNER

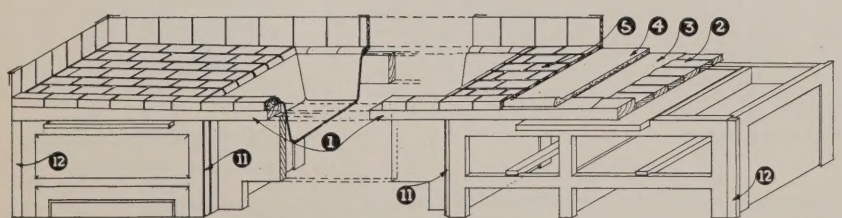


This shows the strongest and most economical way to fit counter tops around a corner installation. In the case illustrated a 10'0" drainboard could be used for "1" and enough cut off the right end to be used for counter top "2". A mitred joint in the corner wastes material and is not so strong.



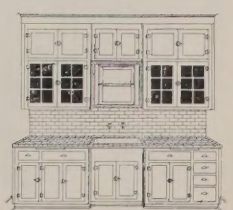
In the case shown above a 10'0" drainboard would be ordered, and also an extra counter top for "K"; or a 12'0" drainboard could be ordered and enough cut off the left end to make a counter top for "K". If the conditions are studied before ordering and especially before cutting, it is possible to make considerable saving on counter tops.

DETAIL SHOWING APPLICATION OF TILE DRAIN BOARDS



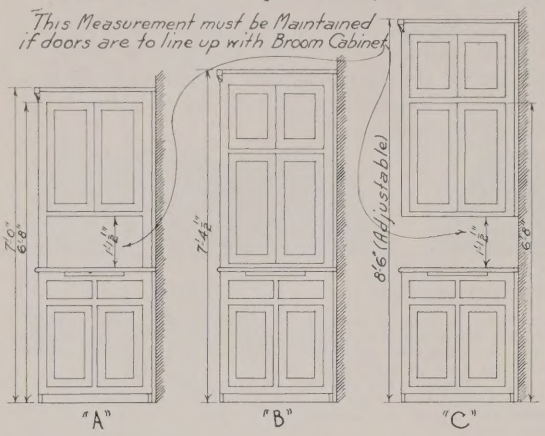
Piece No. 1 is a 2"x4" full length of top. It is worked on a bevel so as to give fall of about 3/16" to each foot towards sink. Pieces No. 2 are regular 1" stock, about 4" wide running lengthwise of top and nailed to cross struts that will be nailed in between back frame and front of cabinet. No. 3 is a waterproof paper laid on top of pieces No. 2. On top of this paper, metal lath is secured for cement bedding shown as No. 4. On top of this the tile is laid, shown as No. 5.

Note—Height of top from floor is increased by the tile top about 2". This can be lowered by cutting off 2" bottom of paneled ends and eliminating toe space if desired. However, higher sink levels are recommended.



THREE DIFFERENT HEIGHT ARRANGEMENTS

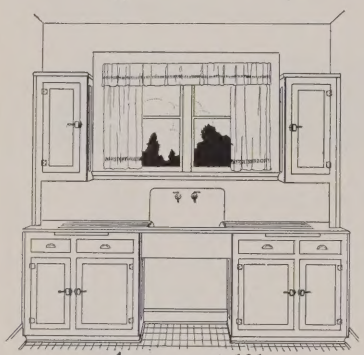
The difference in height arrangements is made possible by the remarkable invertibility of the upper section (explained on page 29). When the upper section is cut on either line "A" or inverted and cut on line "B", the doors will be 6′8″ high from floor if the recommended space of 1′1½″ is maintained between counter top and underside of upper section.



ARRANGEMENT A—does not include ceiling compartment. Cabinet should be cut on line "A" (marked at factory) unless the lugs extending down to counter top are not desired. Either or both of the lugs can be cut off and a hanging cabinet formed. In this case, the space of 1′1½″ should be maintained between counter top. Arrangement 101 below shows one lug cut off each upper section, while Arrangement 110 shows both lugs left on cabinet.

ARRANGEMENT B—includes ceiling compartment but entire upper section is placed directly on counter top after cutting on line "B" (marked at factory). This makes it easy to reach ceiling compartments as these compartments will not be built up to ceiling. However, this easy reach is acquired at the expense of working space on the counter top. This arrangement will not line up with broom cabinet.

ARRANGEMENT C—includes ceiling compartment which is built up to the ceiling. If ceiling height is less than 8′6″, cabinet can be cut down; if more than 8′6″, a wide facia or plastered hood can be built down from ceiling. Cabinet should be cut on line "B" and kept 1′1½″ above counter for good alignment.



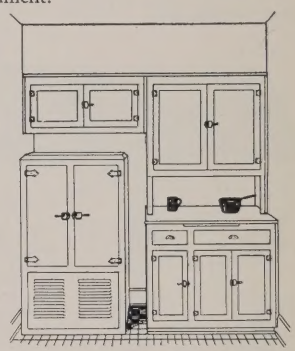
Arrangement 101
DEMONSTRATING HEIGHT ARRANGEMENT A

Arrangement 101 (at left)

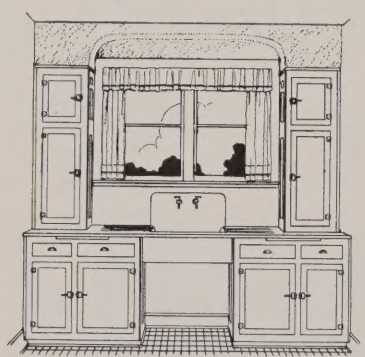
Two 1′6″ upper sections used on either side of double window with 3′0″ base sections below. If a single window was used the upper sections could be the same width as base sections. The lugs extending to the counter tops at the wall could be eliminated and hanging cabinets formed. A plastered hood could be built down from ceiling to cover tops of cabinets and eliminate possible collection of dust. See arrangements 102 and 110 for plastered hood effect.

Arrangement 110 (at right)

A 3′6″ connecting section used over a refrigerator. The upper and base sections (at right) are the 3′6″ widths. Either or both the lugs extending to the counter top could be cut off but in this style installation it is good practice to use them as shown.



Arrangement 110
DEMONSTRATING HEIGHT ARRANGEMENT A



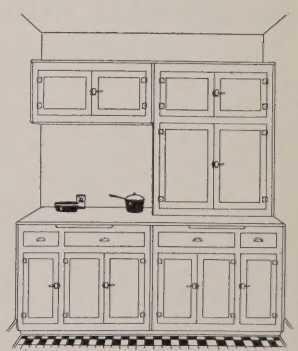
Arrangement 102
DEMONSTRATING HEIGHT ARRANGEMENT B

Arrangement 102 (at left)

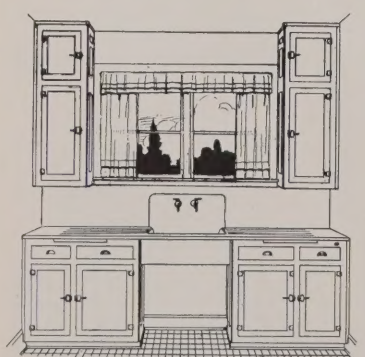
This shows the most practical application of height arrangement "B". When upper sections are placed on counter top, some of the working top is sacrificed but narrow upper sections above wider base sections leave a convenient counter space and makes all shelves easier to reach. The sections shown here are the same width as those shown in arrangement 101.

Arrangement 120 (at right)

This illustrates a practical example of height arrangement "B" with a connecting section lined up with the ceiling compartment doors of the adjacent upper section. A convenient working space is left over the left hand base section by use of the connecting section. The cabinets are the same width as those shown in arrangement 110.



Arrangement 120
DEMONSTRATING HEIGHT ARRANGEMENT B



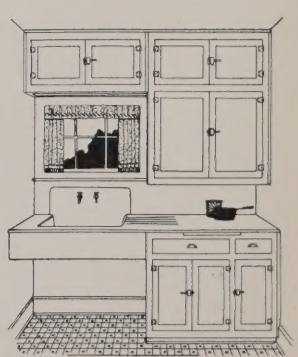
Arrangement 103
DEMONSTRATING HEIGHT ARRANGEMENT C

Arrangement 103 (at left)

This is similar to the two installations shown above. The width is the same but the upper sections have been raised to the ceiling. This height arrangement is the most popular. If the height of the windows were reduced to 2′6″, a pair of connecting sections could be placed over the windows giving a more complete appearance to the cabinets and adding a valuable storage space.

Arrangement 130 (at right)

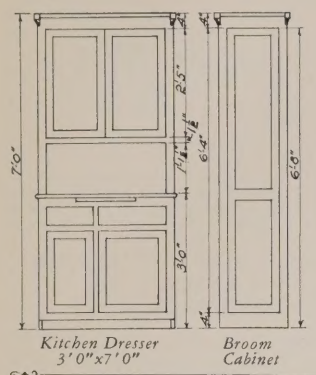
A connecting section over a window and sink adds a finished appearance. The cabinet sections shown are 3′6″ wide. If no window were used, another connecting section could be used below the one shown and there would still be head room when using the sink. This is height arrangement "C" and very practical.

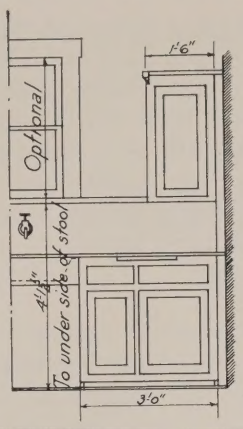


Arrangement 130
DEMONSTRATING HEIGHT ARRANGEMENT C

EXPLANATION OF HEIGHT ARRANGEMENTS

Height Arrangement "A"





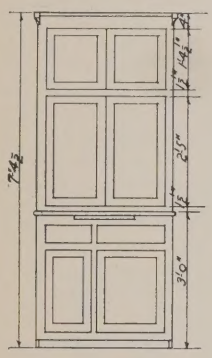
7'0" IS STANDARD HEIGHT FOR ARRANGEMENT "A"

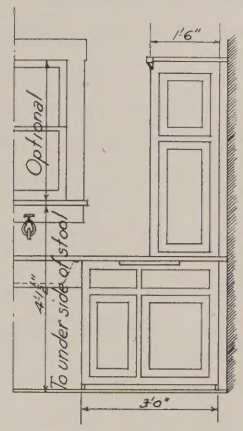
It is obvious that height from floor to top of Kitchen Cabinet is dependent upon distance between counter shelf and Upper Section. This distance is established when Upper Section front frame and paneled ends are cut off (see Upper Section details, page 29). The manufacturers strongly recommend that when a Ceiling Section is not being used, the front frame and paneled ends of Upper Sections be cut off at line "A" which is plainly marked on the parts at Factory. This is absolutely necessary when Broom Cabinet is used in Combination with Kitchen Cabinet in order to make Kitchen Cabinet 7'0" high.

When Broom Cabinet is not used a standard height of 7'0" is highly desirable for Kitchen Cabinets for the following reasons: Top shelf of Upper Section can be reached; Majority of doors are 6'8" high, therefore top of Cabinet doors will line with regular room doors; The distance of 1'1½" between counter shelf and Upper Section gives ample height for this open work-space. All of this is automatically taken care of simply by cutting front frame and paneled ends at line "A" as marked on parts at the Factory.

NOTE: Either one or both of the lugs extending down to counter top from Upper Section can be cut off. Arrangement 101 on opposite page shows one lug cut off each upper section.

Height Arrangement "B"



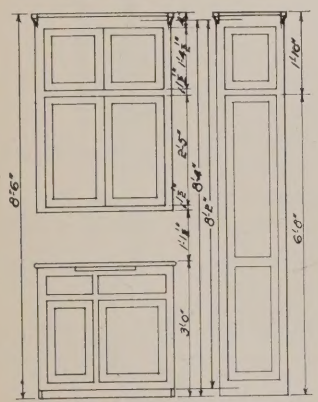


7'4½" IS STANDARD HEIGHT FOR ARRANGEMENT "B"

This height is not variable as Upper Section should always be cut on Line "B" (marked at factory) when cabinets are to be used in this position. The complete Upper Section is used with the ceiling compartments but the whole cabinet is placed directly on the counter top.

This uses up counter space but brings the ceiling compartments within easy reach and is practical for some installations. When narrow Upper Sections are used over wide Base Sections as shown in Arrangement 102 on opposite page there is still some available counter space. Arrangements 10 and 14 on page 26 also show how one complete Upper Section can be placed on counter top while the other Upper Section is inverted and used without counter top. In this case there is a space of 1'6" between counter top and underside of Upper Section.

Height Arrangement "C"



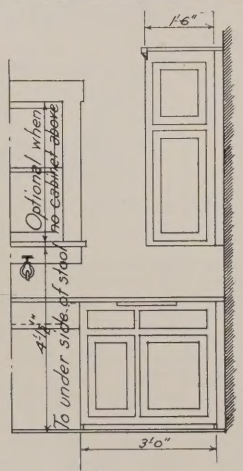


Fig. 1

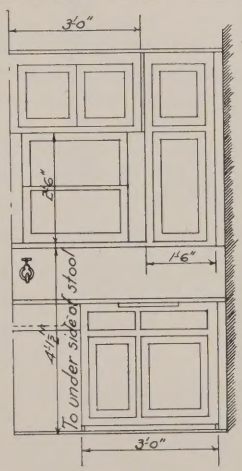


Fig. 2

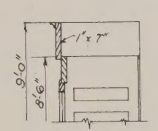


Fig. 3
Wide Facia used to fit ceilings higher than 8'6"

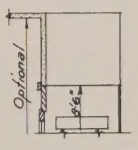


Fig. 4
Plastered Hood to fit ceilings higher than 9'0"

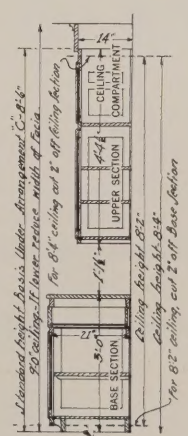


Fig. 5
Cross Section showing how cabinets can be cut down for 8'4" and 8'2" ceiling heights, and extended for 9'0" ceiling heights. Notice the position of the shelves, counter, etc.

8'6" IS STANDARD HEIGHT FOR ARRANGEMENT "C"

When Upper Section is cut off on Line "B" (see page 29) and a space of 1'1½" left between counter top and Upper Section, the total height of cabinet will be 8'6", and doors will line up with Broom Cabinet doors. This space of 1'1½" should be maintained even when ceiling is higher or lower than 8'6" as there are other ways of fitting the cabinet to the ceiling.

In this arrangement Connecting Sections can be used above windows. If standard measurements are maintained, the window should not be over 2'6" high and 4'1½" to underside of stool as shown in Fig. 2.

FOR CEILINGS HIGHER THAN 8'6"

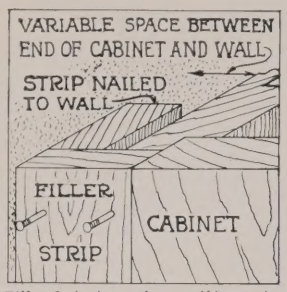
If ceiling is more than 8'6" but not over 9'0" a wide facia should be used as shown in Figure 3 rather than raise the Upper Section up to the ceiling. If ceiling is higher than 9'0" a plastered hood should be built down from ceiling to the top of the cabinet as shown in Figure 4.

FOR CEILINGS LOWER THAN 8'6"

If ceiling is 8'4" high, 2" can be cut off top rail. If 8'2" high, 2" can be cut off bottom of Base Section as well as the 2" off top rail of Upper Section. (See cross section at right.)

If ceiling is 8'0", it will be necessary to change standard measurements reducing space between counter top and Upper Section to 1'0" and ripping bottom rail of Upper Section to 1". This will reduce the height 2" more than the reduction for 8'2" ceilings explained above.

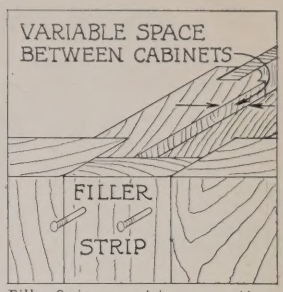
Cabinets should always be built in Height Arrangement "C" if possible as it gives more storage space and gives the best appearance at very little extra cost over Arrangement A.



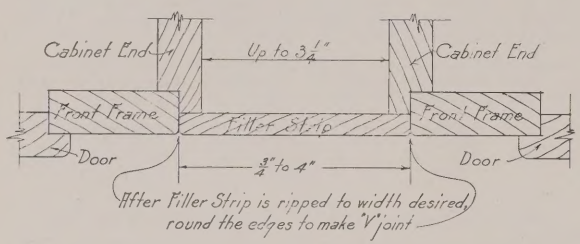
Filler Strip is used as scribing strip to connect cabinets to wall. This allows flexibility in adjustments.

ADJUSTABLE WIDTH

Kitchen cabinets requiring several PRACTICAL SIX sections are very easily adjusted to odd room widths *without cutting the cabinets.* This is made possible by the adjustable Filler Strip which fits the front corner joint of all sections. Two Filler Strips are furnished with each section. They are furnished 4" wide and can be ripped down to any width as narrow as ¾" when cabinets will be butted together.

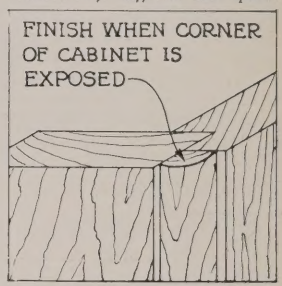


Filler Strip is used between cabinets to join them together, and can be reduced to fit different wall spaces.



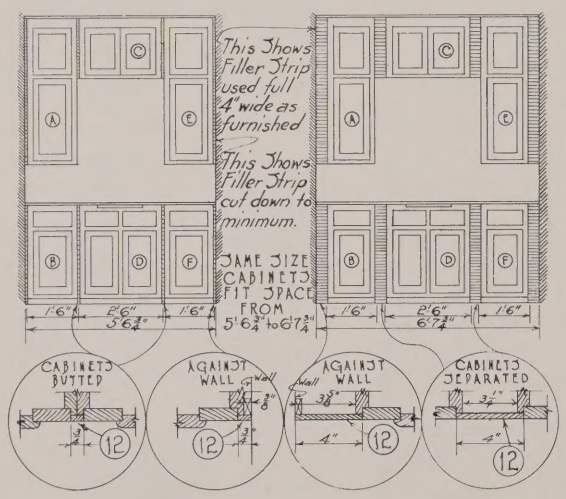
One edge of Filler Strip is rounded at factory so ripping should be done on unfinished edge. After the Filler Strip is ripped to the required width the edges should be rounded. It is also advisable to round the edges of the cabinet so that a "V" joint can be made instead of a flush joint which would be impractical.

The corner construction making possible the use of the Filler Strip is a patented feature of The PRACTICAL SIX *and a feature which increases the practicability, flexibility, durability and attractiveness of these cabinets.*



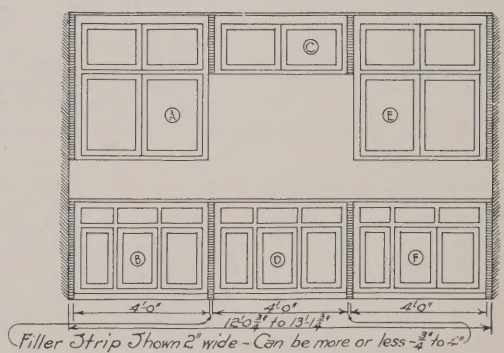
When Filler Strip is not used, the rabbetted corner construction (designed for Filler Strip) is filled with a quarter round moulding.

The two elevations below illustrate the same arrangement with identically the same size sections used and show how the overall width can be varied. Left shows Filler Strip ripped to minimum. Right shows maximum Filler Strip.



A—1'6" Upper Section
B—1'6" Base Section
C—2'6" Connecting Section
D—2'6" Base Section
E—1'6" Upper Section
F—1'6" Base Section

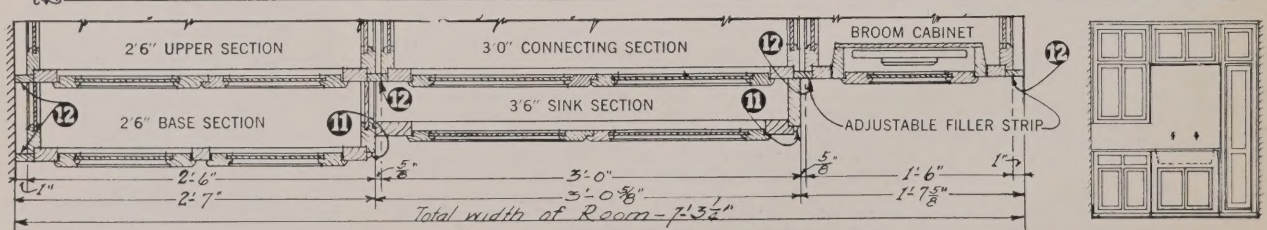
The elevation below shows the same arrangement of cabinets as illustrated at left but wider sections have been used to demonstrate how flexible the PRACTICAL SIX really is. This arrangement will fit any wall space from 5'6¾" to 13'1¾" wide.



SCHEDULE

Regardless of size of sections used, there is 1'0¾" flexibility in filler strips in the installation shown above.

Space to be Fitted	Size Sections Used A&B	C&D	E&F	Space to be Fitted	Size Sections Used A&B	C&D	E&F
5'6¾" to 6'7¾"	1'6"	2'6"	1'6"	9'6¾" to 10'7¾"	3'6"	2'6"	3'6"
6'6¾" to 7'7¾"	2'0"	2'6"	2'0"		3'0"	3'6"	3'0"
7'6¾" to 8'7¾"	2'6"	2'6"	2'6"	10'6¾" to 11'7¾"	4'0"	2'6"	4'0"
	2'0"	3'6"	2'0"		3'6"	3'6"	3'6"
8'6¾" to 9'7¾"	3'0"	2'6"	3'0"	11'6¾" to 12'7¾"	4'0"	3'6"	4'0"
	2'6"	3'6"	2'6"	12'0¾" to 13'1¾"	4'0"	4'0"	4'0"



FLOOR PLAN SHOWING USE OF FILLER STRIP (No. 12) AND MOULDING (No. 11) ELEVATION

In this installation the Filler Strips have been cut down so cabinets would fit between walls 7'3¼" wide. These Filler Strips could still be cut down so the cabinet would fit a space 7'0" wide; or, if the Filler Strips were left wider, the cabinets would fill any wall space up to 8'3¾" wide.

If wider or narrower spaces were available for this installation, other size sections could be ordered. The different size sections and the Filler Strip make it possible to fit almost any wall space *without cutting the cabinets.*

IMPORTANT POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN PLANNING TO USE

The Practical Six

This kitchen cabinet is composed of different kinds of sections which are made in several sizes. Each section is flexible and can be adjusted to various conditions. These sections can be combined to build kitchen cabinets that will fit the existing space in 95% of all kitchens, either in old homes being remodeled or new homes being planned. It is not necessary to build the kitchen to fit the cabinet. The following points should be considered when The Practical Six Is being used.

Sections should not be cut down in width—order smaller sections and extend them to the desired width by use of the patented Filler Strip. For example: a 4'0" section should not be cut down to fit an opening 3'11" wide between walls—order a 3'6" section and let the Filler Strips project 2½" on each side. (See page 36.)

Base Sections are always packed without counter tops—order counter tops separately. In most cases two or more base sections are used together and a long counter top is required. However, short counter tops are available when single base sections are used. (See page 33.)

Upper Sections are packed without any doors—order either paneled or glazed doors (choice) and specify ceiling compartment doors when cabinet is to be built to ceiling. If ceiling doors are not specified, it will be assumed that you are using only the 7'0" height (see pages 34 and 35).

Hardware is packed with cabinets or with doors as required. Carpenter should be cautioned to be careful with hardware as it is sometimes misplaced and time is lost in replacing it.

Cabinets should be set up before any cutting is done. No cutting is ever required to adjust width of combinations. Occasionally base sections are cut down in height. Upper sections must always be cut before placed in position. (See page 29.)

Windows can be optional in height except when a connecting section is to be used above. In this case the window must not be higher than 2'6". Underside of window stool should be 4'1½" from floor when recommended measurements are maintained—base section 3'0" high including counter, and 1'1½" between counter top and upper section. (See page 35.)

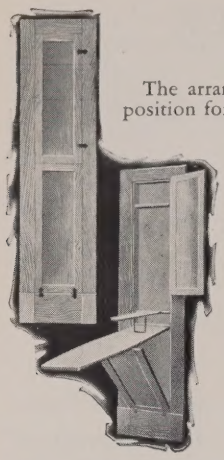
Room Doors should not be over 6'8" high when connecting section is to be used over the door. When cabinets are spaced as recommended, the underside of connecting section will be 6'8" from floor. If upper sections are raised higher than recommended, a 7'0" door can be used under connecting section (see page 31). This will throw broom cabinet out of alignment (see page 35).

The carton packing of all sections insures delivery in good condition. Cabinets can be delivered to the job and left in the packages until the job is ready for the trim. There is no chance for scratches, discoloration or rain to ruin the cabinets before they are used.

The glazed doors in The Practical Six cabinets are glazed with Libbey-Owens single strength "A" Labeled Glass which is indicative of the high quality materials used in the manufacture of these cabinets.

The patented Filler Strip corner construction is not only a flexibility feature but also a superior construction feature which adds to the durability and appearance of The Practical Six (see page 17).

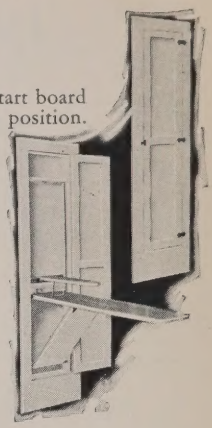
BUILT-IN IRONING BOARD CABINETS



Premier No. 6

The arrangement that lowers the main board into position for use, although simple, provides a rigid and secure support. The sleeve board when lowered for use, is supported by a steel loop that rests on the main board. The board is furnished complete as illustrated, except that the plinth blocks and casing are not included. A simple operation swings the board from its cabinet ready for use, it rests at a convenient height from the floor.

Made to fit between studding and to line with 6′8″ doors.
Rough Wall Opening — 1′2″ wide, 6′10″ high.
Doors—Width 13″. White pine stiles and rails, fir panels.
Ironing Board — 11½″ wide, 4′3″ long, ⅞″ thick.
Back—3-ply laminated fir panel. *Depth*—2¼″ inside.
Packing—Set up in carton with mechanical hardware applied. Casings not furnished. *Weight* 32 lbs.



Premier No. 7

After door is opened, a slight touch will start board moving. Gravity pulls the board down into position. With very little pressure on wall end of board the automatic lock snaps over board, holding it firmly.

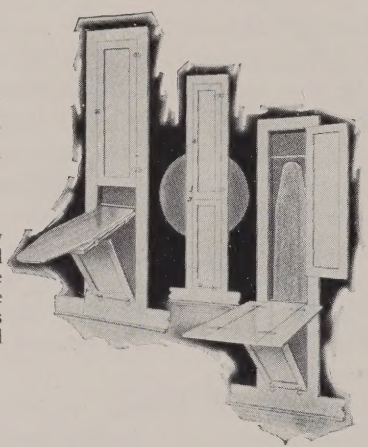
To return board to cabinet, simply release automatic lock with the lever in left jamb of cabinet. Pull upward on the wall end of board. Very little effort is required to raise board to vertical position.

Made to fit between studding and to line with 6′8″ doors.
Rough Wall Opening — 1′2″ wide, 6′10″ high.
Door—Width 13″. White pine stiles and rails, fir panels.
Ironing Board—11½″ wide, 4′3″ long, 1⅜″ thick.
Back—3-ply laminated fir panel.
Depth—3⅞″ inside.
Packing—Set up in carton with mechanical hardware applied. Door hardware packed in cabinet. Casings not furnished. *Weight* 38 lbs.

Combination Ironing Board and Breakfast Table

Premier No. 16

The construction of this cabinet is very similar to that of the No. 6 ironing board illustrated above. The table is hinged to the lower door which acts as a brace. When the leaves of the table are folded, this supports the ironing board which is pulled upward into place.



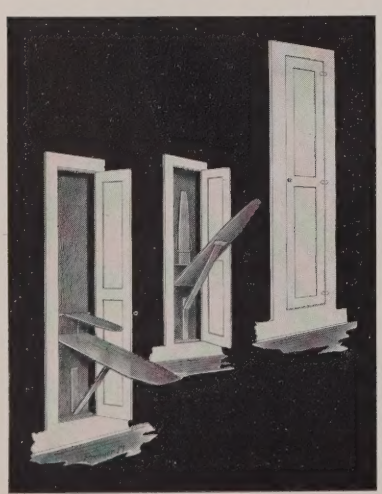
SPECIFICATIONS—*Premier No. 16*

Made to fit between studding and to line with 6′8″ doors.
Rough Wall Opening—1′2″ wide, 6′10″ high.
Doors—Width 13″. White pine stiles and rails, fir panels.
Back—3-ply laminated fir panel.
Table—1′10¾″ wide (opened), 3′0¾″ long (outside of cabinet).
Ironing Board—11½″ wide, 4′6″ long, ⅞″ thick.
Depth—3⅞″ inside.
Hardware—For lower door and table applied at factory. Self-bracing hinges used in table top.
Packing—Set up in carton with mechanical hardware applied. Casings not furnished. *Weight*—40 lbs.

A New Construction for Low-Priced

BUILT-IN IRONING BOARD CABINETS

The construction of these two ironing board cabinets has been so simplified that manufacturing costs have been reduced and yet the action and strength are of the highest quality. When in use the main ironing board is supported without any strain on the hinges as the brace is wood-against-wood. The strut (support) is held in place by a spring hinge which keeps the lowered end of strut inside the cabinet.

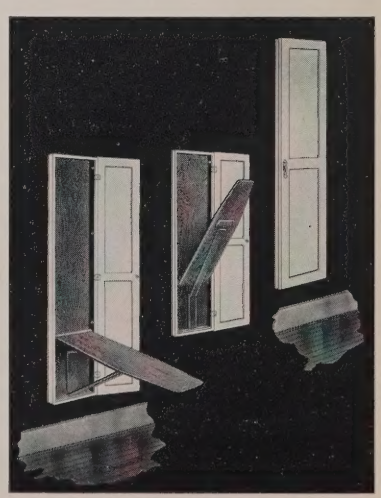


Premier No. 17—Built-in Type (left)

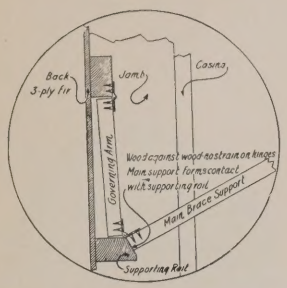
Fits between studding and lines with 6′8″ doors.
Rough Wall Opening—1′2″ wide, 6′10″ high.
Ironing Board—11½″x3′11½″, ¾″ thick.
Sleeve Board—2′4″ long, 5½″ wide, ¾″ thick.
Depth—3″ inside. *Casing*—Not furnished.
Hardware—Mechanical hardware applied. Door hardware not furnished.
Packing—One to carton. *Weight*—30 lbs. each.

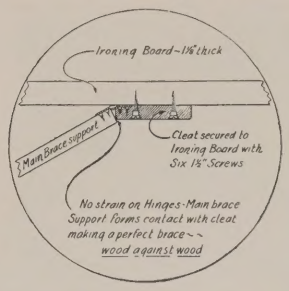
Premier No. 17A—Surface Type (right)

Applied to surface of wall or door—not built-in. No casing to fit—no cutting of plaster. Especially adapted to quick installation in old homes.
Overall Size—1′2½″x5′4½″, 2⅝″ thick.
Ironing Board—11″ wide, 3′10″ long, ¾″ thick.
Hardware—Eight long screws furnished for attaching to wall. Mechanical hardware and hinges for door applied. Catch and pull is furnished but not attached as it interferes with packing; this is easily attached as door is prepared for it.
Packing—One to carton. *Weight*—25 lbs. each.



Strongest Built-in Ironing Board Construction Ever Designed

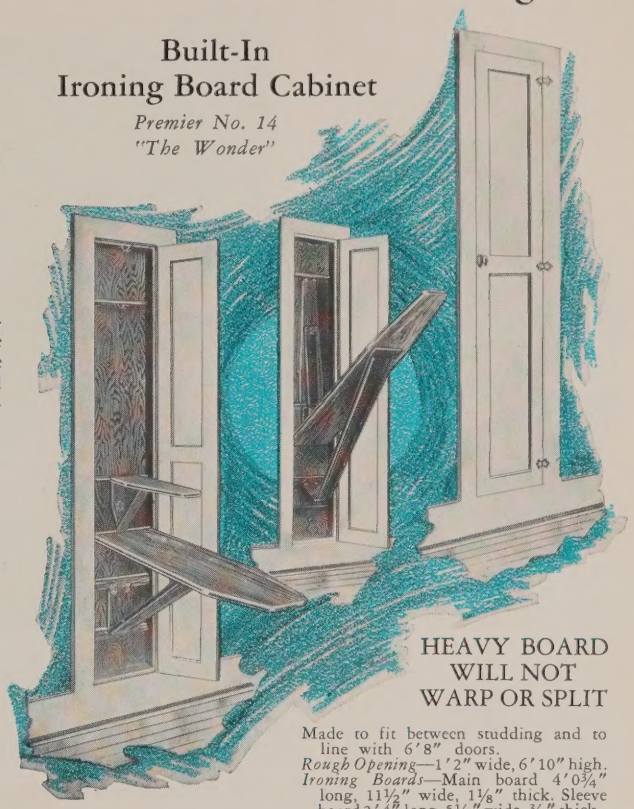



Ironing Board—1⅛" thick
Main Brace Support
Cleat secured to Ironing Board with Six 1½" Screws
No strain on Hinges—Main brace Support forms contact with cleat making a perfect brace—wood against wood

THIS PATENTED CONSTRUCTION is a Premier feature that guarantees long life for these ironing boards. In fact, these boards are guaranteed to stand constant usage and should last a lifetime. The action is so easy that the heavy and durable board is easily pushed into the cabinet. When the board is in use, the support is wood-against-wood with all strain relieved from the hinges.

Built-In Ironing Board Cabinet

Premier No. 14
"The Wonder"

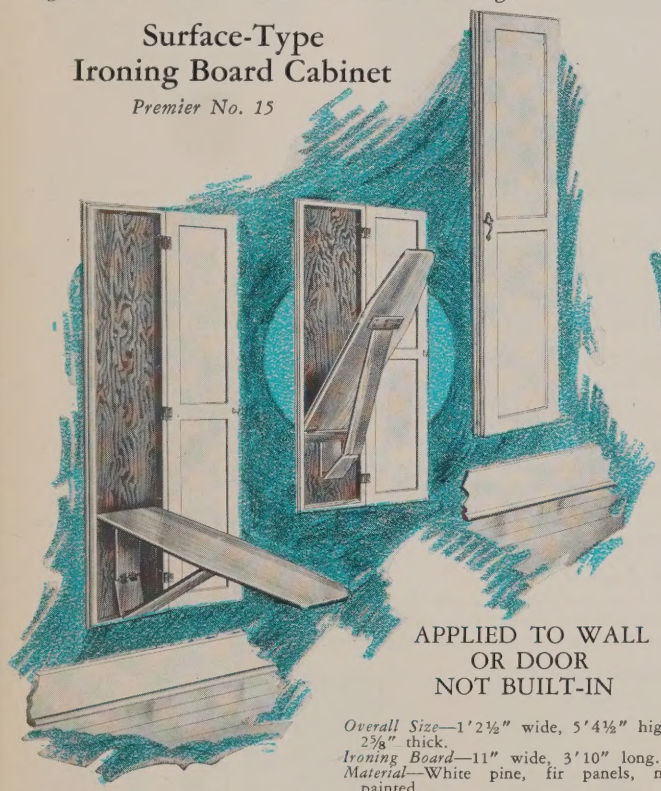


HEAVY BOARD WILL NOT WARP OR SPLIT

Made to fit between studding and to line with 6′8″ doors.
Rough Opening—1′2″ wide, 6′10″ high.
Ironing Boards—Main board 4′0¾″ long, 11½″ wide, 1⅛″ thick. Sleeve board 2′4″ long, 5½″ wide, ¾″ thick.
Depth—3⅞″ inside.
Material—White pine, fir panels, not painted.
Packing—Set up in carton with mechanical hardware applied and door hardware included in package. *Weight*—42 lbs.
Casing not furnished.

Surface-Type Ironing Board Cabinet

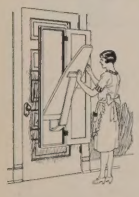
Premier No. 15



APPLIED TO WALL OR DOOR NOT BUILT-IN

Overall Size—1′2½″ wide, 5′4½″ high, 2⅜″ thick.
Ironing Board—11″ wide, 3′10″ long.
Material—White pine, fir panels, not painted.
Hardware—Eight long screws furnished for attaching to wall. Mechanical hardware and hinges for door applied. Catch and pull is furnished but not attached as it interferes with packing; this is easily attached as door is prepared for it.
Packing—Complete in carton. *Weight*—25 lbs.

THIS is an ironing board in a cabinet that can be installed in old homes as well as new ones. No casing to fit, no cutting of plaster. No wall opening is required as the cabinet can be screwed to a door or on a wall in ten minutes—a permanent installation of an essential household commodity. The mechanical action and construction of this ironing board is the same as that described and illustrated above.



Easy to Install — Easy to Move — Easy to Use

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

PREMIER BUILT-INS *for the* BATH ROOM

BATHROOM DRESSER

FOLDING WALL SEAT

MEDICINE CABINET

LINEN CABINETS

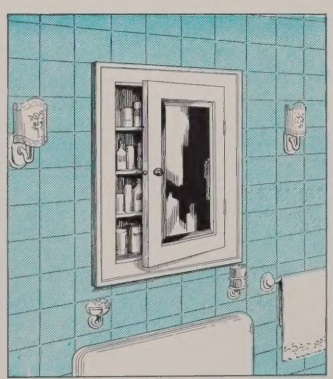
THE FOLDING WALL SEAT is one of the most convenient built-ins for the bathroom although other useful Premier cabinets are illustrated on the following pages. The folding seat is ready for instant use but is kept folded in the wall out of the way—a mere flip of the wrist places the seat ready for use or returns it to the cabinet.

Folding Seat—*Premier No. 18*

Rough Wall Opening—1′2″ wide, 2′5¼″ high.
Carton packed—completely set up—ready to install.
See page 47 for complete specifications.

MEDICINE CABINETS

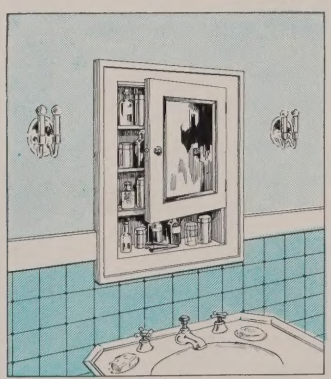
In all Premier medicine cabinets dowel construction is used in both doors and frames. Inside depth 3½″. All cabinets have adjustable shelves with metal shelf supports furnished. No other hardware furnished. Clear white pine used with 3 ply fir back and 3 ply laminated panel in doors to hold mirror. All cabinets are individually carton packed except in special quantity orders.



Premier No. 10

Includes Backband Trim

SIZES MANUFACTURED: Mirror Size	Door	Rough Wall Opening	Weight Without Mirror
12″x16″	1′4″x1′ 8″	1′ 6″x1′10″	13
12″x18″	1′4″x1′10″	1′ 6″x2′ 0″	14
14″x18″	1′6″x1′10″	1′ 8″x2′ 0″	16
14″x20″	1′6″x2′ 0″	1′ 8″x2′ 2″	17
16″x20″	1′8″x2′ 0″	1′10″x2′ 2″	18

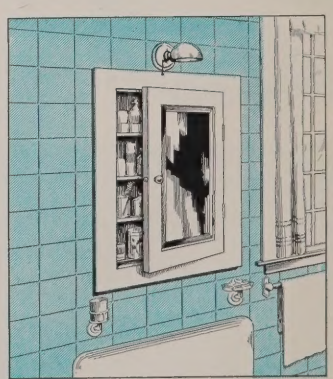


Premier No. 8

Bottom Shelf Exposed

This cabinet is made exactly the same as No. 10 with the exception of the door which is shorter, so that the bottom shelf is accessible when the door is closed.

MADE IN ONE SIZE ONLY: Mirror Size	Door	Rough Wall Opening	Weight Without Mirror
14″x14″	1′6″x2′0″	1′8″x2′2″	17



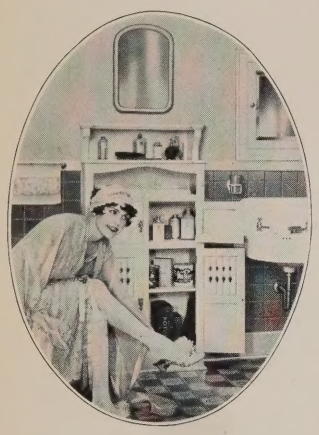
Premier No. 9

Casing Has Rounded Edge

SIZES MANUFACTURED: Mirror Size	Door	Rough Wall Opening	Weight Without Mirror
12″x16″	1′4″x1′ 8″	1′ 6″x1′10″	12
12″x18″	1′4″x1′10″	1′ 6″x2′ 0″	13
14″x18″	1′6″x1′10″	1′ 8″x2′ 0″	15
14″x20″	1′6″x2′ 0″	1′ 8″x2′ 2″	16
16″x20″	1′8″x2′ 0″	1′10″x2′ 2″	17

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

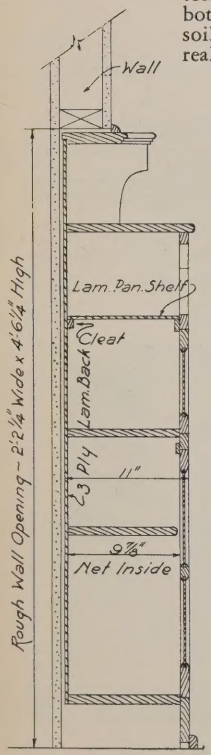
BATHROOM DRESSER [*No. 32*]



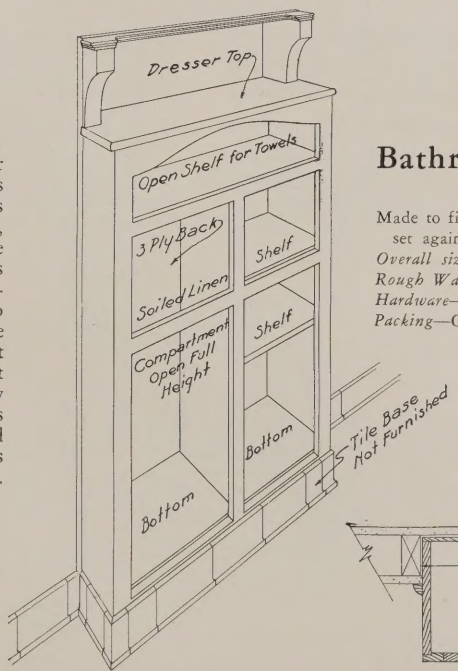
Now you don't have to be ashamed of the articles cluttering up your bathroom because they are all conveniently hidden in this cabinet.

The ventilated compartment on the left is for soiled linen which can be thrown in the top drawer and removed through the lower door.

IN YOUR bathroom you need many things for which you don't have a convenient storage. For example: cleansing powders and scrub brushes. If you keep them in a closet or in the kitchen you waste many steps every day. Here is a handy cabinet that takes only a few inches of floor space and offers a dresser top for toilet articles, a handy open shelf for towels, a storage place for sponges, brushes, disinfectants, hot water bottle, syringe, toilet paper, shoe polish, laundry supplies for lingerie, and a ventilated compartment for soiled linen. Everyone who has cleaned a bathroom and tried to keep everything handy will appreciate the real convenience in this bathroom dresser—*practical-economical-essential.*



Although the Premier Bathroom Dresser is compact and requires very little floor space, it should be set into the studding if possible, as this reduces the projection into the room to only 6¾". However, the cabinet is made so that it can be built against wall and project only 11" into the room. This dresser can be installed easily in old homes as well as into new ones. Assembling is simple.



Bathroom Dresser — *Premier No. 32*

SPECIFICATIONS

Made to fit into the wall (between studding) or to be set against wall.

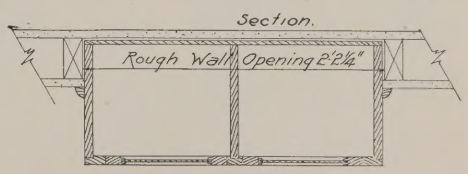
Overall size—2'2" wide, 4'6" high, 11" deep.

Rough Wall Opening—2'2¼" wide, 4'6¼" high.

Hardware—Nickel plated hardware packed in cabinet.

Packing—One cabinet in carton K. D. *Weight*—65 lbs.

This cabinet does not necessarily have to be built into the wall, and therefore can be built into old homes very easily.



SECTION—*shows cabinet built into the studding with only base shoe running around the cabinet.*

PERSPECTIVE—*shows the interior of the cabinet and a tile base built around the cabinet.*

PLAN—*shows cabinet set in rough wall opening with quarter round used to cover joint at plaster line.*

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

MULTI-STYLE LINEN CABINET

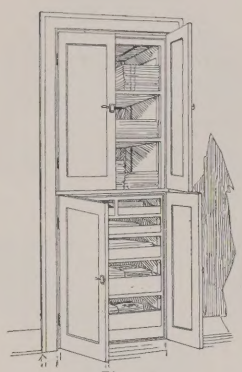


Figure 1
A built-in cupboard with two pairs of paneled doors. Both upper and lower sections of Premier Linen Cabinet used.

Figure 2—Both upper and lower sections of the Premier Linen Cabinet built into a closet with regular room door.

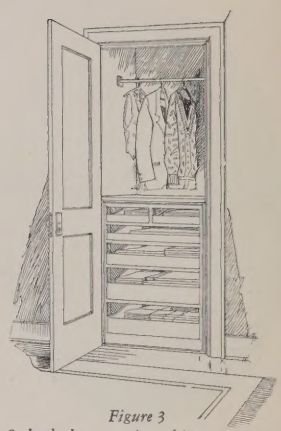


Figure 3
Only the lower section of Premier Linen Cabinet is used in this closet. The space above counter top is used for coats, etc.

AT A CONVENIENT place near or in bedrooms every housewife needs a clean and spacious cupboard for blankets and linen. In this cabinet easy sliding trays are provided for towels and other linen, while the shelves above are adequate for blankets and sheets. Cabinet can be installed in old homes as well as new ones. Fits 2′6″ x 6′8″ door.

Linen Cabinet—*Premier No. 34*

SPECIFICATIONS

Complete cabinet consists of Lower Section and Upper Section, packed separately. Made to fit in closets or to be built out in room.
Depth—2′1¼″—When room door is used, closet must be 2′0″ deep between inside walls. When cupboard doors are used, closet must be 1′8″ deep.
Width—2′4¾″—When built into closet as shown above, cabinet is covered by 2′6″ room door and casing.
Height—6′7⅞″—When built into closet as shown above, cabinet is covered by 6′8″ room door and casing.
Doors—Since room door will be used frequently, the paneled cupboard doors are packed separately in pairs. Approximate weight, 11 lbs.
Hardware—No hardware furnished. *Back*—No back furnished, but back edges of paneled ends are rabbetted to receive back when desired.
Lower Section—Four large trays and two narrow ones are provided for Lower Section. All parts are machined at factory ready for quick assembling. Tray slide frames are built-up complete. Lower Section can be used independent of Upper Section as shown in Figure 3. When used as in Figure 3, the counter top will fit a closet 3′6″ wide as it is furnished longer than needed for ordinary use so it will cover space on either side of cabinet behind casing. Carton packed, 95 lbs.
Upper Section—Can be used only when placed above Lower Section. Two shelves, paneled top and paneled sides furnished. When used as shown above, 2″ can be cut off bottom rails so that a 6′6″ door can be used instead of a 6′8″door. Carton packed 58 lbs.
Installation—Complete assembling instructions on page 43.

Each Section Furnished with 3-ply Laminated Panel Back

Figure 4
Cabinet set against wall. When built into room, a moulded cap finish will have to be supplied. Although backs are not provided the back edges of the paneled ends (sides) are rabbetted to receive back.

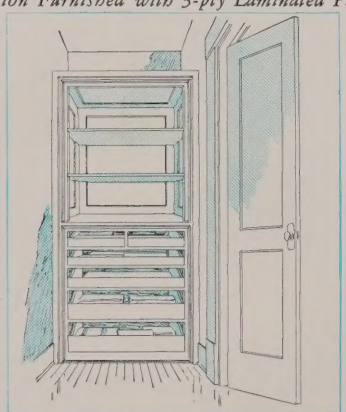


Figure 5
In the end of a long closet the linen cabinet can be cased in without doors. The base section could be used alone as the counter top is furnished long enough to cover space behind casing at sides.

Figure 6
When lots of storage space is required, two or more complete linen closets can be built together and cased in with a mullion covering the joint between cabinets. Either cupboard doors or room doors can be used.

ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS

For Premier No. 34

LINEN CABINET

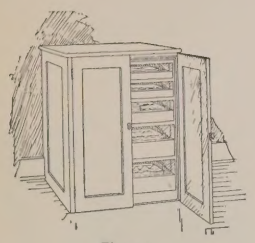


Figure 7
Lower section of Linen Cabinet built against wall. Top makes convenient counter.

THIS linen cabinet can be assembled quickly as there is no cutting to be done. All parts are machined and fitted, and all frames and drawer slides are built up complete at factory. All paneled ends are dadoed (slotted) to locate shelves and tray slide frames. Although no backs are furnished, the back edges of paneled ends are rabbetted so that backs of wall board or laminated panels can easily be attached. Cupboard doors are hinged to paneled ends. No hardware furnished.

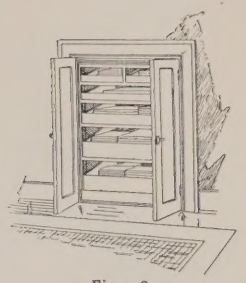
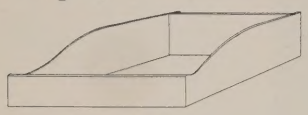


Figure 8
Lower section of Linen Cabinet built into wall leaves space above for phone cabinet.

All parts numbered and labeled to correspond with this chart makes assembling easy.



Trays are all completely machined at factory ready for quick and easy assembly.

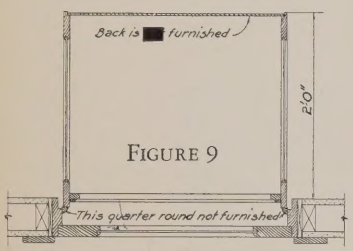
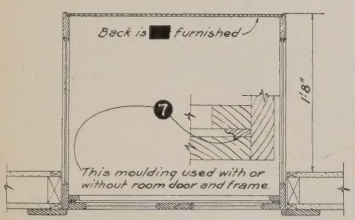


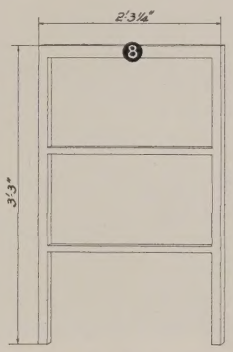
FIGURE 9

Plan when installed with room door and frame.
This installation requires closet 2'0" deep.

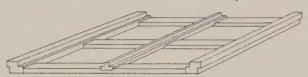


Plan when installed without room door and frame.
This installation requires closet 1'8" deep.

FIGURE 10



Upper front frame. Put together as shown at factory



Tray slide frame built up complete at factory - Center slide occurs only in top frame. 2'3¼"

Lower front frame. Put together as shown at factory

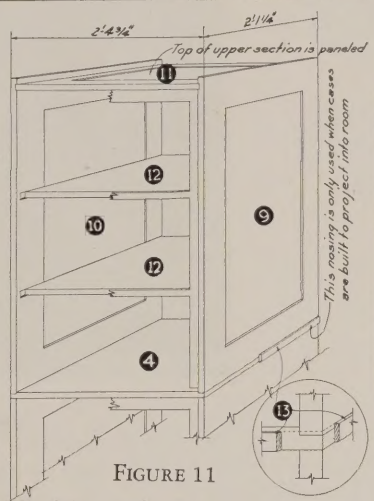
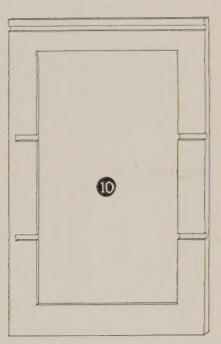
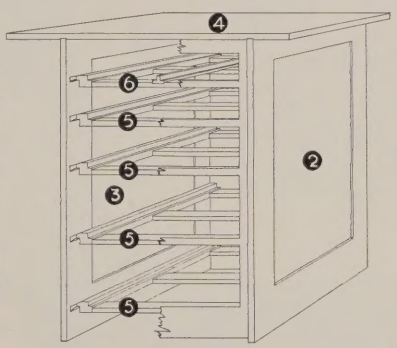


FIGURE 11

Showing upper section and how it fits to lower section.

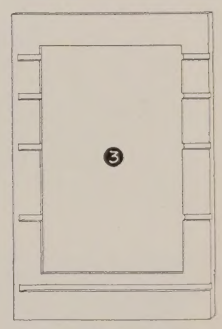


Panel end for upper section. Dadoed for top and shelves



Showing construction of lower section and how tray slide frames fit to panel ends. Front frame fits in front of tray slide frame as shown

FIGURE 12



Panel end for lower section Dadoed for tray slide frames

Lower Section

1. Paneled Ends Nos. 2 and 3 are dadoed (slotted) to receive tray slide frames Nos. 5 and 6 (built up complete at factory). Put these parts together as shown in Figure 12.

Important—Tray slide frames must be 1¾" from front edges of Paneled Ends or flush with rabbets at back of Paneled Ends—*not flush with extreme back edge of Paneled Ends.* This is to allow proper space for Front Frame and Paneled Doors as shown in figure 10.

2. Nail Front Frame No. 1 in place. This fits over tray slides and between Paneled Ends. The Front Frame is purposely made to fit a little loose, but it will have the effect of squaring the cabinet, as this frame is perfectly squared at factory.

Important—When Lower Section is used alone (without Upper Section) ¼" will have to be ripped off top rail of Front Frame, since the Top No. 4 is dadoed (slotted) to fit over top edges of Paneled Ends. When Upper Section is used, this is not necessary as top will be turned over.

3. If back is to be used (not regularly furnished) nail on at this stage of assembling. Nail into back edges of tray slide frames as well as into Paneled Ends.

4. If base section is being used alone in closet (see Figure 3 on page 19) put cabinet in closet and attach Top No. 4. Turn dadoes (slots) down as explained above. Top is furnished with sufficient projection to fit a closet 3'6" wide (or less) although the door opening would be only 2'6". This forms a continuous counter shelf and covers space behind casing on each side of cabinet. If upper section is to be used over lower section reverse counter Top No. 4 so that dadoes (slots) will receive bottom edges of Paneled Ends Nos. 9 and 10 of upper section as shown in Figure 11 and rip off projection of counter shelf flush with Paneled Ends.

5. Put trays together and place a block at the back of tray slide frame so trays will stop flush with Front Frame.

6. Above each small tray (under top) put in edgewise and in the center of each tray the part marked Anti-Tipping Strip (not marked in cut) to prevent these trays from tipping down when pulled partly out.

7. Nail moulding No. 7 (see Figure 10) around Front Frame at sides and across top. This forms a stop for small paneled doors (when they are used) and leaves exactly enough space on paneled ends for hinges and thickness of doors.

Upper Section

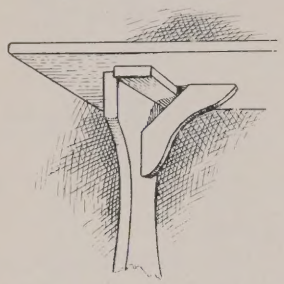
1. Paneled Ends Nos. 9 and 10 are dadoed (slotted) to receive shelves Nos. 12 and Top No. 11. Put these parts together as shown in Figure 11. *Note*—If a back is to be used rip off ¼" on back edge of shelves.

2. Nail Front Frame No. 8 in place same as described for Base Section. Be sure frame is 1" from front edges of Paneled Ends so proper space will be left for moulding No. 7 and Paneled Doors.

3. In this state of assembly place Upper Section cabinet on top of Lower Section and nail in place. If back is to be used, it can now be nailed on.

POPULAR BREAKFAST NOOK

[*No. 1A*]



Two braces are furnished with each table. This is a special feature of Premier Nooks and insures a permanently rigid table. Cleats under table top prevent warping.

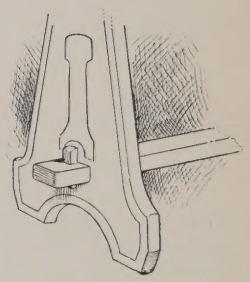
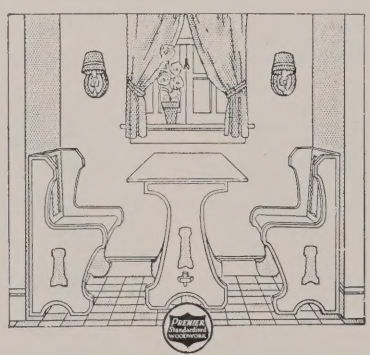


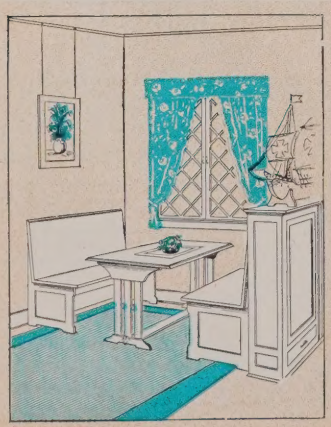
Table legs are full-morticed for the footrest which is held in place by wedged keys. This holds the footrest more securely than the ordinary half-mortice.

EVERY home maker wants a breakfast nook. Its convenience and attractiveness is now included in the plans for most homes, and it can be installed as well in remodeled old home. Although the Premier No. 1A Breakfast Nook is a popular and much used design, it is built with precision and care. This number has become a favorite as its modest appearance adds a charm of simplicity that is captivating. This pattern will harmonize with almost any interior design.



Space Required—5′2″ wide, 4′6″ deep.
Table—2′2″ wide, 4′0″ long, 2′6″ high.
Seats—1′6¼″ wide, 4′6″ long, 3′0″ high.
Material—Clear white pine, 3-ply fir panels.
Packing—One nook in carton (KD).
Weight—120 lbs.

The exposed seat ends and table leg are routed (engraved) with an outline design so that two or three color painting is made easy. The engraved lines can be painted or can be used as a guide to separate colors.



BREAKFAST NOOKS [*Nos. 2 and 4*]

—The same construction features of the Premier No. 1A nook described above such as special brackets to insure rigid table and morticed foot rest are also prevalent in these designs.

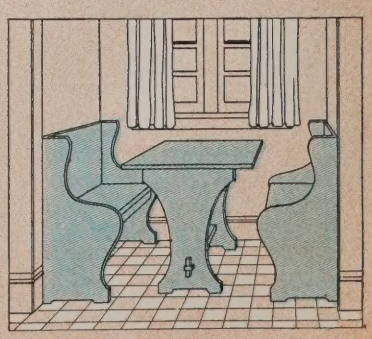
SPECIFICATIONS

Premier No. 2 (left)

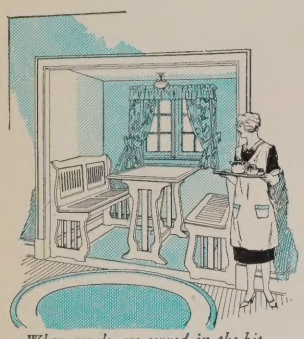
Space Required—5′4″ to 5′8″ wide, 4′6″ deep.
Table—2′6″ wide, 4′6″ long, 2′6″ high. Edges neatly moulded.
Seats—1′6⅜″ wide, 4′6″ long, 3′3½″ high. (Paneled ends, dowel construction.) Edges neatly moulded. *Material*—white pine, 3-ply veneer panels, not painted
Packing—K. D in carton *Weight*—122 lbs.

Premier No 4 (right)

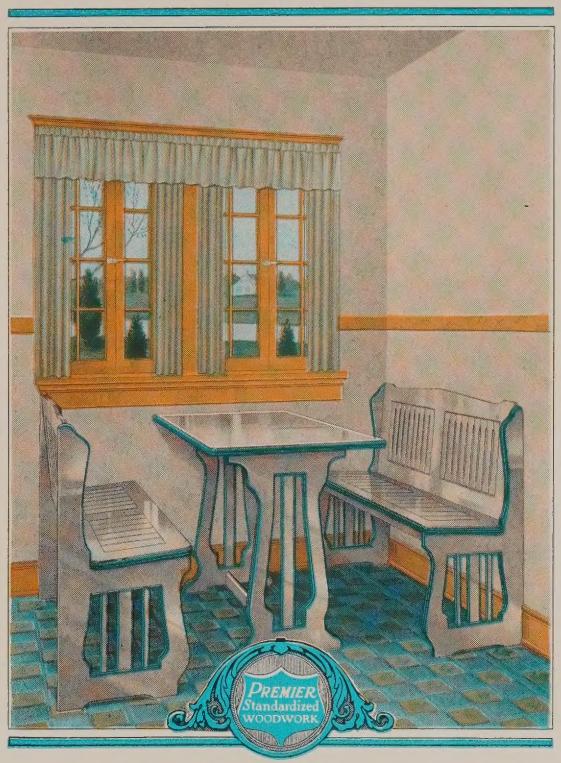
Space Required—5′4″ to 5′8″ wide, 4′6″ deep.
Table—2′6″ wide, 4′6″ long, 2′6″ high.
Seats—1′6¼″ wide, 4′6″ long, 3′0″ high.
Material—White pine, not painted.
Packing—K. D in carton. *Weight*—137 lbs.



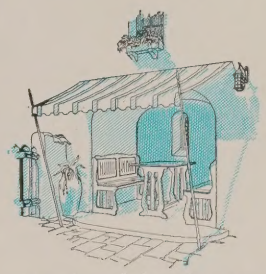
NEW STYLE BREAKFAST SET



When meals are served in the kitchen, the alcove is the most appropriate arrangement—and the new breakfast set makes the alcove more appealing.



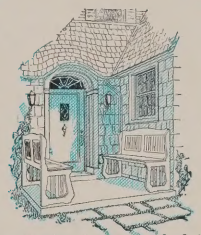
[No. 50]



A patio is an ideal spot for serving luncheons in the summertime—and the new style breakfast set adds to the attractiveness of this idea.

FOR the first time in the history of standardized woodwork a breakfast set is so refined and advanced in its design and workmanship that it looks as well in the center of a breakfast room as it does in a corner or alcove. The neat moulding on edges of all parts give this set a finished beauty not found in other breakfast sets and offers unusual opportunities for attractive color harmonies.

The most remarkable feature of this new style breakfast set is the fact that it establishes a new low price for articles of this kind—and yet the design and construction are better than ever before. This is a logical development of increased production and advanced manufacturing processes in the Premier factory, and a continuation of the idea behind Premier Built-ins—the effort to make it possible for everyone to enjoy the comfort and attractiveness of wood conveniences.



Hospitality Seats—and their use need not be confined to entrances, as they are appropriate in halls and porches. When the benches are used this way, the table can be used for other purposes in library, hall or porch.

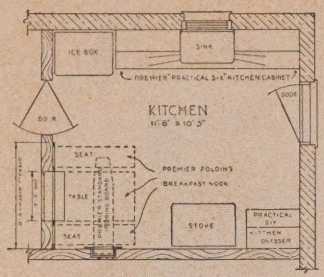
SPECIFICATIONS—*Premier No. 50*
This breakfast set is composed of two benches and one table and is so simple that anyone can put it together—there are five parts to each table or bench.
Space Required—4′10″ to 5′2″ wide, 4′0″ deep.
Table—2′2″ wide, 3′8″ long, 2′6″ high.
Benches—1′2⅜″ wide, 4′0″ long, 3′0″ high.
Material—White pine—3-ply top—not painted.
Packing—K.D. in carton. *Weight*—86 lbs.

Even the slats in the seat back are neatly moulded. There are no wide pieces of glued-up lumber to warp, twist or split. All parts will remain perfectly flat, level and true even though this set may not be assembled and painted for more than a year after it is packed at the factory. Seat support is dovetailed into seat ends.

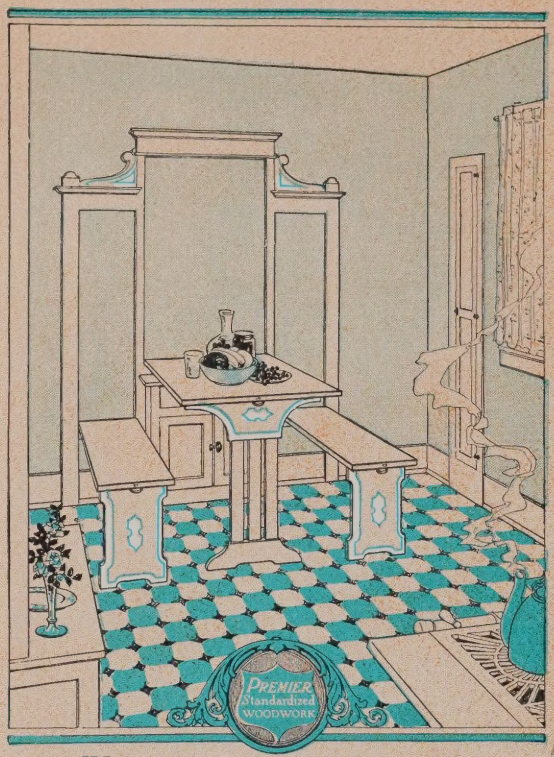
The cross rails under paneled table top form a perfect brace and insure strength. The long brace is dovetailed into table legs and is also slotted to receive cross rails of the table top. Footrest is also dovetailed into table legs. All framed members are put together by the dowel method of construction—all hardwood spiral dowels used.

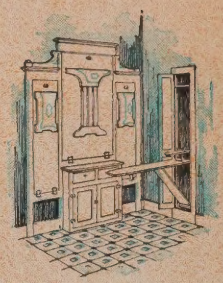
FOLDING BREAKFAST NOOK

A Model Kitchen Plan

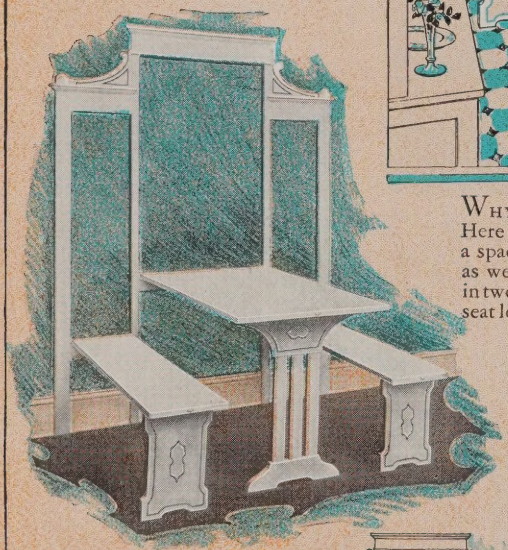


Showing how efficiently the same floor space can be used for ironing board and breakfast nook.





After breakfast, the nook can be folded against the wall and the ironing board put in use. Many homes and apartments with small kitchens are saving space and multiplying convenience with these items.

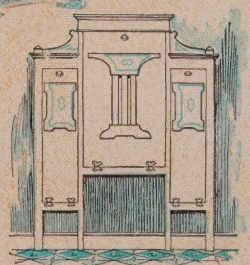


WHY should kitchens be drab and dreary? Here is an artistic touch for your kitchen—a space-saving commodity that is beautiful as well as useful. This nook is easily painted in two colors, designs are grooved in table leg, seat legs and brackets as shown by blue lines.

Folding Nook

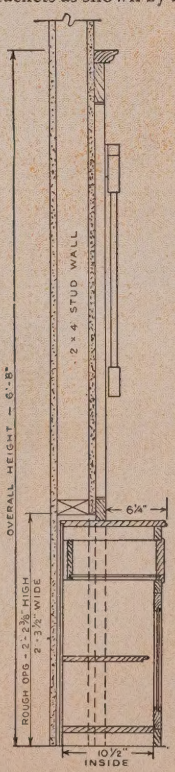
Premier No. 13

Overall Size—5'0" wide, 6'8" high.
Table Top—2'3" wide, 3'10" long, 2'6" high.
Seats—1'0" wide, 3'10" long, 1'5¾" high.
Routing—Seat and table legs and angle brackets at top are grooved to facilitate two-tone decoration.

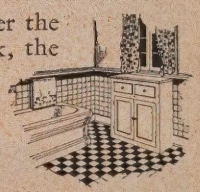


Material—Clear white pine. Not painted.
Packing—Completely set up in carton with all hardware applied including special hinges, catches and pulls.
Weight—80 lbs.

The table can be used for other purposes (without the seats) as shown here by the housewife dampening clothes.



Service Cabinet—*Premier No. 13A*



Built into the wall under the table of the folding nook, the principal use for this service cabinet is to hold breakfast dishes, silver and linen. The detail at the left shows how the cabinet is built-in.

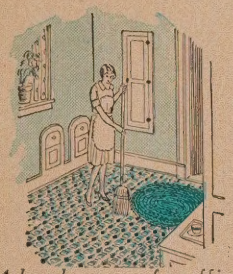
The service cabinet can also be used independently in a kitchen or bathroom. Two possible installations are shown above. At top the cabinet is built against the wall. The illustration with doors open shows how a cabinet ten inches deep projects only six inches into the room.

SPECIFICATIONS

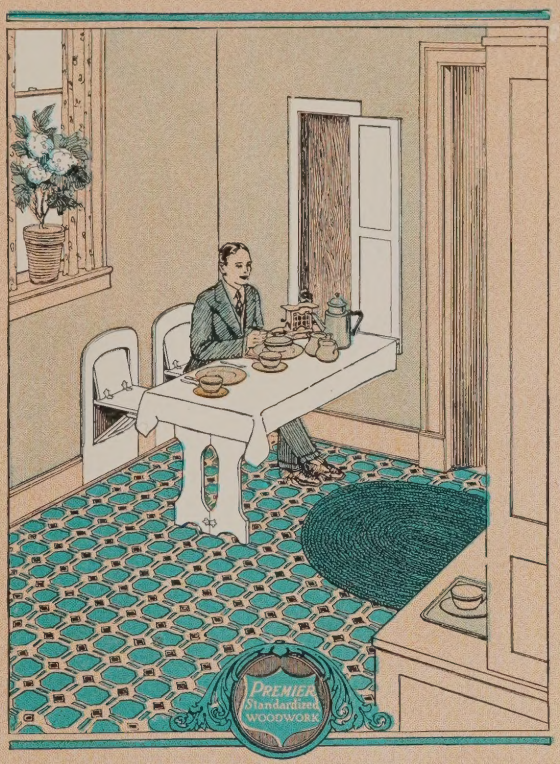
Overall Size—2'3" wide, 2'1⅞" high, 11⅝" deep.
Rough Wall Opening—2'3½" wide, 2'2⅜" high.
Top—2'5½" long, projects 6¼" beyond the face of frame of folding nook; has neatly moulded edges.
Compartment—10¾" deep (inside). Stationary shelf with moulded front edge.
Drawers—10⅜"x8½"x3⅜" (inside). Accommodates knives, forks, etc.
Material—Clear white pine, 3-ply fir panels. Not painted.
Packing—K. D. in carton. No hardware. *Weight*—30 lbs.

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

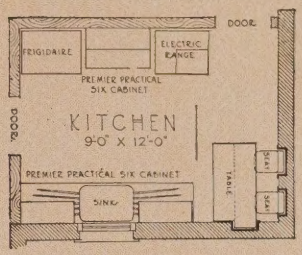
FOLDING TABLE AND FOLDING SEAT



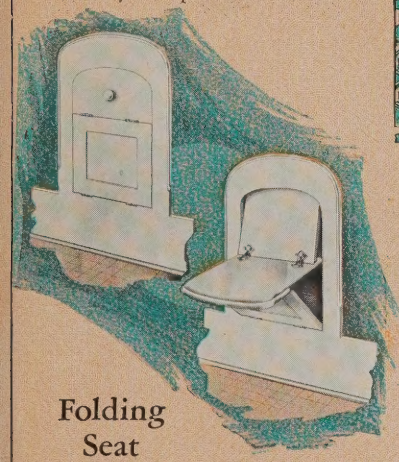
A handy corner for efficient kitchens—folding table in one wall, folding seats in the other. Either seats or table can be used independently—together they make a breakfast nook. After breakfast, space is cleared.



A Model Kitchen Plan



Showing how a small space can be used to good advantage by installing the folding seats and table in a corner.



Folding Seat

Premier No. 18

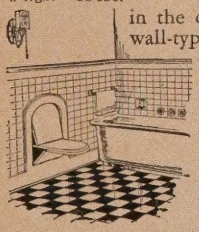
SPECIFICATIONS

Made to fit between the studding—installed like a built-in ironing board.
Overall Size—1'6½" wide, 2'7¼" high.
Rough Opening—1'2" wide, 2'5¼" high.
Seat—1'0" wide, 1'2" deep.
Material—Clear white pine, 3-ply fir panel. Not painted.
Packing—Set up complete in carton with casing and all hardware applied.
Weight—18 lbs.

Did you ever bark your shins on a chair?

In modern home building the bathroom and kitchen are usually small and crowded. Perhaps you won't have a chair in either room because it's awkward, and yet you often need a seat while preparing for the bath or while doing some work in the kitchen.

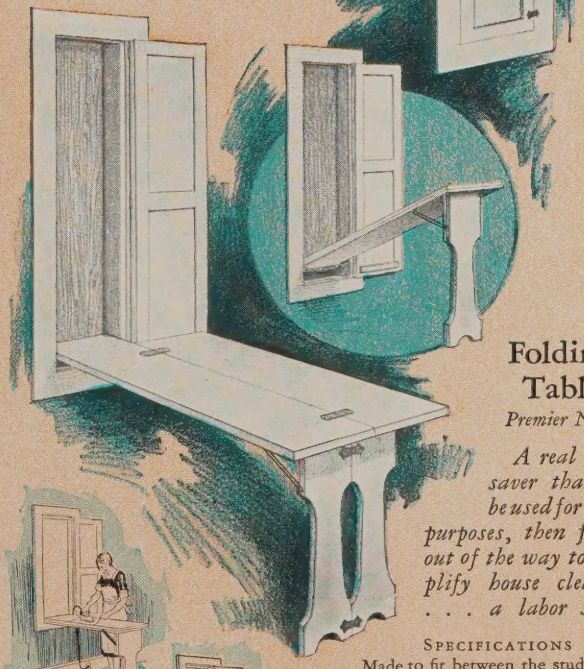
If you ever barked your shins when you stumbled over a chair in the dark you will appreciate the utility of a wall-type seat that is handy when you need it, but out of the way and out of sight when you don't want it.



When sweeping or mopping floors the chair is again an awkward nuisance, while a mere flip of the wrist will return the folding seat to its cabinet. You will appreciate a Premier Folding Seat in your bathroom and kitchen.

Notes on the Construction of the Premier Folding Table

Table is hinged to cabinet with *hardwood* dowel—will not split or break. Table leaves are connected with special flush type self-bracing hinges. Sliding metal support holds main leg rigid when on floor—easy to release. Folding leg has a small dowel pin projecting from upper edge. This fits into hole in underside of main leaf when table is used as ironing board. When table is unfolded, this pin fits into hole in underside of the folding leaf. This holds table rigid. Folding leaf rests on cleat on bottom of door as well as on gate leg. This cleat also has small dowel pin to project into hole in underside of folding leaf; very rigid.



This folding table can be used for ordinary ironing and light pressing by leaving the folding leaf and gate leg in their original folded position. It can also be used as a work table.

Folding Table

Premier No. 5

A real space saver that can be used for many purposes, then folded out of the way to simplify house cleaning . . . a labor saver.

SPECIFICATIONS

Made to fit between the studding—installed like a medicine cabinet.
Overall Size—1'9¼" wide, 5'2" high.
Rough Wall Opening—1'2⅜" wide, 4'7¾" high, 4⅛" deep.
Table—2'1" wide, 3'8" long (completely opened)
Material—Clear white pine, 3-ply fir panels. Not painted.
Packing—Set up complete in carton with casing and mechanical hardware applied. Door hardware packed in cabinet. *Weight*—48 lbs.

PRACTICAL . . . ECONOMICAL . . . ESSENTIAL

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FREIGHT CLASSIFICATIONS

When making less-than-carload shipments of Premier products, the correct description on the bill of lading is important if correct freight rates are to be applied. The table below shows correct descriptions and can be used as a guide for shippers of Premier products. Additional information as to the descriptions to be used to obtain correct freight rates on either carload or L. C. L. shipments between any points will be furnished on application.

ARTICLES	DESCRIPTION	L. C. L. RATINGS		
		Official	Southern	Western
Bathroom Dresser No. 32 Bookcase Material No. 40* Breakfast Nooks Nos. 1A, 2, 4, 50 Broom Cabinets Buttress Cabinets Nos. 36, 36A* China Cabinets Nos. 27, 28, 29* Kitchen Cabinets † Linen Cabinets No. 34 Service Cabinets No. 13	Building Woodwork, in the white, native wood, K. D., unglazed.	3	3	3
Ironing Boards, all kinds	Ironing Boards, in the white, native wood, folded in Cabinets.	2	2	2
Ironing Board Compartment Door for Broom Cabinet	Combination Door and Ironing Board, in the white, native wood, folded in Cabinet.	2	2	2
Folding Seat No. 18	Wall Seat, in the white, native wood, folded flat in Cabinet.	3	3	3
Folding Table No. 5	Wall Table, in the white, native wood, folded flat in Cabinet.	3	3	3
Combination Ironing Board and Breakfast Table No. 16	Combination Ironing Board and Wall Table, in the white, native wood, folded flat in Cabinet.	2	2	2
Unglazed Doors, for any article listed above	Doors, in the white, native wood, unglazed.	3	4	4
Glazed Doors, for any article listed above	Doors, in the white, native wood, glazed with other than leaded or plate glass.	1	3	3

*Doors for these items are glazed but are packed separately and should be described separately.

†Doors for The Practical Six Kitchen Cabinets are either glazed or paneled and are packed separately, and therefore should be described separately.

IMPORTANT—When shipping Premier Built-Ins packed in cartons, the following note should appear on the bill of lading or a penalty of 20% may be charged. "The fibre boxes used for this shipment conform to the specifications set forth in the box maker's certificate thereon, and all other requirements of Rule 41 of the Consolidated Freight Classification."

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